

The Times-Democrat.

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LIMA, OHIO, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1897.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Is Called to Consider the Sugar Beet Amendment.

A SERIES OF CONFERENCES.

The Leaders Spend Most of the Day in Seeking to Adjust the Matter, but With a Wide Divergence of Views.

Washington, July 6.—A caucus of Republican senators has been called for 10 a. m. to consider the advisability of reintroducing the beet sugar bounty amendment.

The decision to call the caucus was the result of a series of conferences which consumed the greater part of the day, but which developed such a divergence of views as to make it quite evident that only in a party conference could the bounty question be settled in a way to bind all.

At one time during the day it looked as if the finance committee would reintroduce the beet sugar amendment in response to the representatives of the advocates of a bounty. The senators holding the view that this was the proper course to pursue based their arguments upon the ground that the last Republican senatorial caucus had decided in favor of such a bounty.

TARIFF DEBATE.

Senator Allison Asks the Senate to Work at Night.

Washington, July 6.—Senator Allison, in charge of the tariff bill, announced shortly before the adjournment of the senate that as no agreement had been reached for a final vote on the tariff bill, he would ask the senate to remain in session at night at least until the bill was reported from committee.

This promises a test of endurance unless the opposition to the bill gives away. Mr. Allison's statement was made after another futile effort to have a time fixed.

The senate made good time disposing of two paragraphs and without a formality of a vote. Mr. Spooner proposed a tariff investigation, but it was withdrawn after a protracted struggle. The stamp paragraph fixes rates on bonds or certificates of indebtedness issued after Sept. 15, 1897. The rate is 5 cents on each \$100 of value, and on each original issue, whether an organization or reorganization of certificates of stock by any corporation, and on all transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Exemptions from the stamp taxes are made in the case of state, county and municipal bonds, and the stocks and bonds of co-operative building associations.

Late in the day several new amendments from individual senators were voted on. One by Mr. Mantle (Mon.) reducing the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents per gallon, was defeated—3 to 41.

An amendment by Mr. Mills (Tex.) proposing a tax of 5 per cent on manufactured products, the proceeds to go toward reducing the bonded debt, was rejected—19 to 58.

Also an amendment by Mr. Mills granting 20 per cent reduction in duties to those countries admitting gold and silver to their mints at the ratio of 16 to 1, was 26, says, 331.

On this vote one Republican, Mr. Capper, voted with the Democrats, Populists and the Silver Republicans in the affirmative, and two Democrats, Caffery and Gray, with the Republicans in the negative.

Mr. Teller argued that there were other methods of raising revenue without laying inordinate taxes on the necessities of life. He said he had once been greatly impressed with a remark of Mr. Allison's to the effect that we had in this country more untouched and untaxed means of revenue than any other of the world. Mr. Teller contended if the finance committee was looking for revenue from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 could be obtained by a reduction of the internal revenue tax on whisky to the old rates or even lower. His argument was that the high tax of \$1.10 a gallon was in reality of 1,500 per cent on illicit distilling.

Mr. Teller argued that the wood alcohol manufacturers were closely connected with one of the great trusts of the country, in fact one of the greatest manufacturers of wood alcohol was owned by a trust. "I might as well name it," said he. "It is the sugar trust, which has bought that it possessed strength enough to prevent wood alcohol from being played on a footing with grain alcohol and of preventing a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits. The distillers of spirits had been threatened. They had been told, 'Gentlemen, if you interfere with wood alcohol we will reduce your bonded period to nothing.'"

The whisky men feared the vengeance of the powerful combination against them. Have we not the skill or have we not the courage to take the \$20,000,000 which is offered, asked Mr. Teller.

"Has he reached the point where

the American congress is powerless to do its duty as it sees fit?"

Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) followed with a severe arraignment of the wood alcohol trust, which, he said, was reaping millions a year by the duty of \$2.50 per gallon on its product on the one hand and the high internal revenue tax which it did not have to pay on the other.

Mr. Allen criticized the amendment as designed to provide a partisan tariff commission which could be relied upon to make a jug-handled report.

Mr. Spooner defended his amendment, which, he said, Mr. Allen had either not read or had completely misunderstood.

Mr. Spooner denied that the secretary of the treasury would, under his amendment, have the power to suppress any portions of the report submitted to him. The commission would furnish information which he had hoped would have beneficial results.

Mr. White (Cal.) thought the proposed commission would be unwise. He thought this amendment was a declaration of the failure of the bill.

Mr. Caffery criticized the methods of making up the commission.

Mr. Han contended that the Populist party, which, he said, was growing rapidly, should have representation on any tariff commission. Mr. Morgan opposed the amendment. He drifted into a general discussion of the bill. "It sows the seed of people," said he, "and divides it among the politicians and their friends."

Mr. Allison briefly answered the criticisms on the Spooner amendment and then said that in view of the opposition developed the committee would withdraw the amendment, as it was not felt to be sufficiently important to further delay the bill.

A new amendment by Mr. Morgan was agreed to without opposition authorizing the president, when he is satisfied that it is to the public good to suspend the operation of the law as to the discriminating tonnage duty on merchandise or commodities or the vessels of foreign nations carrying the same.

At 5 30 p. m. the bill was laid aside and after an executive session of 10 minutes the senate adjourned.

BERING CORRESPONDENCE.

The State Department Will Soon Transmit It to Congress.

Washington, July 6.—The fact that the state department is preparing for transmission to congress the correspondence that it has had since the beginning of the session respecting the Bering seal fisheries appears to have been construed in some quarters and by the London Chronicle as an indication of a purpose on the part of our government to make a radical change in its policy in the treatment of that long standing diplomatic issue and to seize on this opportunity to announce its adoption of a "bold American policy."

The truth is that this particular correspondence was called for by congress weeks ago and has been delayed in transmission principally because Mr. Foster who conducted personally the greater part of it, in conjunction with Mr. Hamlin, was absent in Europe.

Now, however, it is in shape and probably will go to congress this week. It can be stated that it will not show any change in the policy of this government, which has, ever since the first year's experience under the Paris award regulations, showed the inefficiency of those regulations to protect the seals lost no opportunity to urge an extension of the rules upon Great Britain.

Washington Notes.

The senate confirmed the nomination of R. Wildman of California to be consul at Hongkong.

The formal protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States has been given out.

Ticker Woe.

Concord, Mass., July 6.—The annual Fourth of July picnic was held at Lake Walden with an interesting program of sport. The chief event was a two-mile running race in which George B. Tinkler, the world champion, ran against Pat Carroll and Tommy Connel. Tinkler won in 9 minutes 3-5 seconds.

Going Out of Business.

Toronto, July 6.—McLean & Oakley, one of the largest bicycle firms in Canada, have decided to close out their business, the reason being given that breaks in the prices of high grade United States wheels will prevent their firm from continuing manufacturing at a profit.

Cheers and Hisses.

New York, July 6.—At the Tammany celebration, when the letter from Grover Cleveland was read, his name was greeted with hisses. It was said that a delegation from the Progressive Democratic league was present to hiss all the gold men. Bryan's letter was loudly cheered.

Zimmerman's Fast Mile.

Gloversville, N. Y., July 6.—At the Nathan L. Carter hospital field day Arthur A. Zimmerman, paced by a triathlete, made an exhibition mile in 2:02. He also went a half mile against time in 57 1/2.

NEARLY A STAGE FIGHT.

Sensational Opening of South Carolina Campaign.

IRBY BECOMES VIRULENT.

At One Time He and Senator McLaurin Were Only Prevented From Clanking by Interference of the Spectators.

Sumter, S. C., July 6.—The first meeting of the campaign for the Democratic nomination for United States senator to fill the place now occupied by John L. McLaurin by appointment from Governor Ellerbe, was held here and proved sensational in the extreme. It opened quietly in the opera house, which was only comfortably filled.

County Chairman Purdy introduced Senator McLaurin as the first speaker. The senator's address was conservative. He paid tribute to the memory of Senator Arie and gave an account of his own political stewardship. Mr. McLaurin was warmly received and sat down with the pleasing assurance of having made a good impression. Then the storm broke.

Ex-United States Senator John L. M. Irby was introduced and for three-quarters of an hour there was enacted an exciting scene as perhaps have ever been witnessed at a campaign meeting in this or any other state. Things looked serious time and again.

One time Irby and McLaurin were only prevented from clanking by interference of those on the stage. Irby in his speech applied the severest language to McLaurin, and he came to the front. When Irby arose the cheers for McLaurin were deafening.

He made an opening sally, McLaurin made an apt aside, and the cheering was such that Irby could not go on. When Chairman Purdy quieted the crowd he started out again by charging the crowd with trying to howl him down. He said he knew that it was all fixed in his hatred of Haskelem and conservatism. Pretty soon he said he did not care how many of those city henchmen tried to prevent him from speaking.

Chairman Purdy advanced then and said Irby's desire to give Irby a respectful hearing, and he asked that he not repeat the insulting language. If he could not be respectful they did not want to hear him. The committee was not responsible for the outbursts of feeling. Irby replied that they had insulted him first.

Irby went on and characterized McLaurin as a ring-streaked and speckled politician. He charged him with dishonesty and with being guilty of treason and treachery. He said the foulest conspiracy that ever existed in this state was now in force, and McLaurin was its beneficiary.

Finally McLaurin, who had turned pale, jumped up and faced him, saying, "Irby, let's have an understanding right here. We have known each other some time. You can't accuse me of dishonesty. You can't insult me in that way."

The two men faced each other. Irby replied that he had said it, and added, "I say further that if you hit me you'll be hit back."

At this juncture Editor Appell rushed up to McLaurin and told him he would have a reply. Charles Emanuel pushed in and said to Irby, "No one but a coward would talk that way."

Irby replied that no one but a coward would insult a guest. Mr. Purdy and others got the men quieted the house being in an uproar.

When Irby finished McLaurin denounced the charge that he was in a combine as absolutely false. Irby retorted that he would prove it.

Four Lives Lost.

West Superior, Wis., July 6.—By the capsizing of a boat in a Superior bay four persons lost their lives. Daniel Christie, May McDonald and Isaac and Burton McCurry, an electrician, of Omaha, were drowned, the other members of the party being saved. The boat was overloaded and shipped water over her gunwales. Some of the party clung to the boat, which was in some way overturned. Lewis Sprague, A. Ingraham and Agnes McDonald were rescued by John Bardon, whose yacht happened to be near at hand.

Sixth Annual Derby.

Louisville, July 6.—Prince Wells promoted a double header bicycle meet here in the afternoon the races occurred at Fountain Ferry and at night at the Auditorium by electric light. The classic Prince Wells derby was decided in heats, the first heat being run at Fountain Ferry and won by a Fitchner after a fine sprint over W. H. Seaton, who came in second. This is the sixth annual derby.

Didn't Lower the Record.

Worcester, Mass., July 6.—The chief attraction at the race promoters' meet at the fair grounds was the attempt by Jimmy Michael to lower the track record of 2:05 in a flying start, paced by one of his quadruplets. He gave a pretty exhibition of riding, but one of the chains of the quad broke and Michael had to do most of the last half mile alone. He finished the mile in 2:06 1/2.

NOTHING SENSATIONAL.

Star Pointer, John M. Gentry and Frank Agan Contested.

Hartford, Ind., July 6.—The largest crowd that ever assembled at Charter Oak park and the largest attendance at any light harness racing event in New England, was present at the opening of this famous track. Estimates place the attendance at from 25,000 to 30,000.

It was generally conceded by horsemen that record breaking time was impossible owing to the manner in which the spectators crowded on the track. The chief feature on the card was the free for all pace, in which Star Pointer, John M. Gentry and Frank Agan contested.

It was hoped that the two-minute mark would be threatened, but Gentry was killed in his effort to lower the high sulky mile record, and it was plainly evident that instead of being pushed McClary held back Star Pointer in both heats, as Gentry could not force him, and Frank Agan was several lengths in the rear.

All Round Champion.

Boston, July 6.—Clark, the winner of six events, is entitled to the title of all-round champion of the United States in athletic sports. They were: Putting 16-pound shot, distance 37 feet 11 inches; running high jump, height 5 feet 9 1/2 inches; throwing 16-pound hammer, distance 117 feet 4 1/2 inches; 120 yards hurdle (10 flights) in two heats, first heat won by Clark, time, 17 1/5 seconds; second heat won by Dole, time 17 1/5 seconds; throwing 56-pound weight, distance 32 feet 4 inches; running broad jump, distance 21 feet. Total points scored, Clark 6,244 1/2.

Chicago Bicycle Races.

Chicago, July 6.—The bicycle races of the national circuit which came off resulted as follows: Three mile open, professional, Cooper won; Gardiner, second, 4:31; third, time 4:31 1/2. Mile open, professional, Gardiner won; Bald, second; Klier, third; Cooper, fourth; time 2:19 1/2. Two mile handicap, professional, Gardiner (scratch) won; Kennedy (25 yards), second; Tranny Holmes (125 yards), third; H. G. Wood (135 yards), fourth; time 4:31 3/4.

Two Married at Sea.

San Francisco, July 6.—The Pacific Mail steamer San Jose has arrived from Panama and way ports, leaving two of her crew in an ocean grave on the way up the coast. One of them was Chief Engineer McMillan and the other a mes boy. The symptoms were those of yellow fever.

Investment in South Africa.

Oakland, Cal., July 6.—Henry A. Butters departed for Europe on business connected with the English syndicate represented by the Piedmont capitalist. He received word that his syndicate had received a concession covering the entire electric street railways of Johannesburg, South Africa.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations for July 5.

New York.
Beef—Family, \$9 00/10 00, extra mess, \$7 50/8 00, packed, \$5 50/6 00. Cut meats—Picked bellies, \$4 00/4 50; picked shoulders, \$3 00/3 50; pickled hams, \$8 00/8 50. Lard—Western steatite, \$4 20. Pork—Old mess, \$8 25/8 75.

Butter—Western dairy, 11 1/2 lb, creamery, 11 1/2 lb, 10 lb, factory, \$9 12 1/2. Cheese—State made, \$4 50/5 00, Swiss, 7-8 lb, part skim, 4 50/4 75, full skims, 2-4 lb, 4 50/4 75. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 12 1/2 lb, western fresh, 10 1/2 lb.

Wheat—74 1/2 c, 74 1/2 c. Corn—24 1/2 c. Rye—30 1/2 c. Oats—22 1/2 c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime cattle, \$4 00/5 00 good, \$4 00/4 75 tidy butchers, \$4 30/4 50, fair, \$4 00/4 20; common, \$3 40/3 75, bulls, stags and cows, \$3 00/3 50, heifers, \$3 00/4 10 oxen, \$2 00/3 50.

Hogs—Prime 140s, \$8 00, best Yorkers and medium weights, \$3 50/3 55; heavy, 3 40/3 45, roughs, \$2 00/2 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, choice, \$4 00/4 10, good, \$3 00/3 50; fair, \$3 40/3 70; common, \$2 50/2 75 yearlings, \$3 00/3 25, spring lambs, \$4 00/5 50. Calves—No 250s 75.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Yorkers, \$3 50/3 60, medium and heavy, \$3 40/3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Spring lambs, best, \$3 25, yearlings, \$4 00/4 75, sheep, \$1 70/2 30. Cattle—Market steady. Calves—A few extra, \$6 00, bulk, \$5 25/5 75.

Chicago.

Hogs—Light, \$3 50/3 45; mixed packers, \$3 30/3 42 1/2; heavy shipping, \$3 10/3 40. Rough, \$3 00/3 12 1/2. Cows—Cheese—State made, \$4 50/5 00, Swiss, 7-8 lb, part skim, 4 50/4 75, full skims, 2-4 lb, 4 50/4 75. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 12 1/2 lb, western fresh, 10 1/2 lb.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No 2 red, 78 1/2 c, No 2 mixed, 26 1/2 c. Oats—No 2 mixed, 21c. Rye—33 1/2 c. Lard—\$3 85. Bulk meats—\$4 40/4 75. Bacon—\$5 50/5 55. Cattle—\$2 25/4 25. Hogs—\$2 00/3 50. Lambs—\$3 75/4 25.

Cleveland.

Hogs—Yorkers and lights, \$3 55; mediums and heavy, \$3 45, pigs, \$3 00/3 55, stags and roughs, \$2 25/3 00. Sheep—\$3 50/3 55. Sheep—\$3 50/3 55. Cattle—\$2 25/4 25. Hogs—\$2 00/3 50. Lambs—\$3 75/4 25.

Baltimore.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18c. Eggs—Fresh, 10c.

Tulsa.

Wheat—77c. Corn—25 1/2 c.

SHATTERED HER DREAM

Mrs. Bradbury Sends Penitent Messages to Friends.

THE WICKED WIFE REPENTS.

Believing That a Reconciliation Could Be Effected With the Millionaire Husband Friends Interceded in Her Behalf.

San Francisco, July 6.—The friends of Mrs. Bradbury have been using every effort to effect a reconciliation with her husband, who, before his departure ostensibly for Europe, showed a disposition to forgive his erring spouse on condition that she no longer receive the attentions of Ward. Several messages were wired by Mrs. Bradbury to her relatives in Southern California, all written in a penitent mood and conveying the inference that the arrest of herself and her paramour had shattered her romantic dream.

If the wronged husband is willing to forgive and forget those best acquainted with his wife believe that peace may be restored in the palatial home of the Bradburys.

Released on Bail.

San Francisco, July 6.—After spending a night and day in jail W. Russell Ward, the married man who eloped from Los Angeles with the wife of the millionaire, John Bradbury, was released on bail. It is asserted that immediately after obtaining his freedom he joined Mrs. Bradbury at the home of Mrs. Norman Brough, better known as Helen Dare, a newspaper writer.

DISTRESS FROM HEAT.

The Hot Wave Causes Men's Prostrations at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 6.—The names of those who died from excessive heat are: W. A. Baker, Mary Fleming, Kate Sento, an infant; Laura Burdett, an infant, Harry Brown, an infant; John Hempling, Richard Fleming, Mary Barnum, George J. Hoeding, Joseph Haslascher, Mrs. Elizabeth Burke, Joseph Fischer. This makes 12 fatalities. Joseph Fischer was president of the Eagle brewery of Inronton, O. He died suddenly at the Palace hotel.

There were 35 other prostrations of which official notice was taken by the police patrol wagons conveying the victims to homes or hospitals, and fully as many minor cases in which the victims were able to go to their homes without help.

The weather bureau reports the mercury at 70 at 5 o'clock and 93 at noon, which was the maximum. A thunder storm set in at 8 p. m. and continued two hours, which cooled the air to 70 degrees at dark. Since then it has been rising.

Condition in Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 6.—President G. W. Knight of the Indiana Miners' association said: "I have certain advice from every county of our district except part of Sullivan, which assure me that the strike in Indiana will be general. Even the block coal men are going out. I can not tell the exact number of striking men, but there are about 5,000 men engaged in mining as an occupation in the state. It is true that a per cent of those have not been closely observant of the union rules of late, but I am confident that they will all join in this movement."

Pan-American Delegates in Chicago.

Chicago, July 6.—The Pan-American delegates arrived in Chicago from St. Louis and will remain here until Thursday. Stops were made at several points along the new drainage canal for the purpose of inspection. Carriages were in waiting at the Dearborn street station and the party was driven to the Auditorium for luncheon after which they were formally welcomed to the city by Corporation Counsel Thornton, Mayor Harrison being unavoidably absent from the city.

Victims of Heat.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 6.—This was another hot day here. The thermometer was above 90 degrees nearly all day. Those who succumbed were: Mrs. Amelia Miller, Mrs. Eliza A. Ewing, Frank Huxley and Mrs. William Miller. Mrs. William Potter was prostrated while in a cherry tree and fell to the ground. Both legs were broken.

Hoosier Miners Snaped.

Brazil, Ind., July 6.—A large mass-meeting of miners was held here. By a unanimous vote the meeting endorsed the action of the miners in declaring a suspension. The operators called a committee of the miners in session and argued with them against suspending, but it was of no avail.

Did Not Spar.

New York, July 6.—The exhibition sparring bout between Robert Fitzsimmons and John L. Sullivan, scheduled at Ambrose park, Brooklyn, did not take place. Martin Julian announced to a large crowd of spectators that the police had forbidden the contest, and that therefore the principals had concluded to withdraw rather than violate the law.



Loki Wins.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Nearly 8,000 people braved the intense heat to see the fourth of July handicapped race at Oakley. Just before the horses went to the post for the race a terrific storm came up, and when Starter Letcher sent the field of three starters away the track was very sloppy. Loki, who has never been considered a good betting proposition in the mud, surprised many by winning in a most impressive fashion.

State Records Made.

Omaha, July 6.—Two state records were made in the L. A. W. room. F. H. McCall won the pound half mile in :58 flat and H. C. GoOdke the unpaced half mile in 1:04 flat. H. E. Frederickson won the shaft title and one mile state championships in 1:08 and 2:32 respectively.

Vigilant Wins.

New York, July 6.—At the eighteenth annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht club the Vigilant beat Royal Phelps Carroll's Nahabee by only four minutes and two seconds.

Death of Anson Gorton.

Chicago, July 6.—Anson Gorton, for 10 years western agent for the Wells-Fargo Express company and previously connected for 25 years with the Adams Express company, is dead.

Both Mills Will Resume.

Wheeling, July 6.—The new scale has been signed by their mill management at the Labele and at the Laughlin in Martin's Ferry, and both mills will resume operations within a few days.

At Work in Iowa.

Ottumwa, Ia., July 6.—All miners in this district are working. They are poorly organized. No strike is anticipated by the operators.

Miners Working at Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., July 6.—One of the coal miners in this vicinity have quit work yet or have signified their intention of so doing.

Ohio River Rising.

Cincinnati, July 6.—The Ohio river is 18 feet and rising. A hard rain fell during the afternoon. It is very hot.

THE HUB!



THE CONTINUED SLAUGHTER SALE

...OF...

SHOES

Goes on in addition to

Two Mammoth

Stocks of Shoes!

Combined. We have been receiving daily large shipments from the best Eastern factories. We positively have on sale the GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in Lima. Come and see them.

THE HUBSHOE STORE.

135 N. Main St., Lima, O.

For Sale or Exchange.

Elegant Three-Story Brick Residence

Located northeast corner of Market and West streets; must be sold or exchanged within the next 30 days. Reason for selling we expect to leave Lima. The location is a number one for a first-class hotel; house suitable for two families; house heated with \$1,000 hot water furnace, and all modern improvements.

2. E. and W. C. TIRILL.

NO. 54.

East Side Public House. First-class Barber Shop. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hair dressing.

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor



FRIES Rootbeer

cools the blood,
tones the stomach,
achieves the body fully
satisfies the thirst
A delicious sparkling
temperance
drink of the high-
est medicinal value

The Fries Rootbeer Co.
Lima, Ohio

LOCAL TIME CARD

Showing times of departure of trains from
the various depots at Lima, Ohio, connected
June 22, 1937.

P. M. & O. R. E.

10:00 a.m. — Going East Daily — 10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. — ar. Sunday — 10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. — Limited — 10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. — Going West — 10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. — ar. Sunday — 10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. — Limited — 10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. — P. M. & O. R. E.

10:00 a.m. — Taking effect Sunday July 4, 1937, at 4 o'clock a.m.

10:00 a.m. — SOUTH

10:00 a.m. — arrives daily — 10:00 a.m.

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FACE BADLY BURNED

Seven-year-old Harry Muntis the
Victim of a Fireworks Accident

Harry, the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Muntis, of Linden street, was the victim of a serious accident about 3:30 o'clock last evening. A display of fireworks was being given in front of R. A. Hickey's residence on Harrison avenue and the Muntis boy was one of the spectators. A piece of fireworks known as a flower pot was ignited and placed in the street and after the fuse sputtered a moment it apparently went out and the boy picked it up. He poked a "nigger chaser" into the top of the dangerous package and it suddenly exploded. His face and hands were terribly burned and at first it was feared that his eyesight had been destroyed but Dr. Huntley, who dressed his wounds, is of the opinion that his eyes are not permanently injured.

It Made No Difference.

There had been a little family jar and she was sulking.

"You have no right to refuse me,"

she said. "When I promised to marry you I told you that I always wanted my own way, and you said that made no difference."

"Well, it doesn't, does it?" he retorted.

"You don't get it, do you?"

Thus it happened that she called him a mean thing. — Chicago Post

Free Pills

Send your address to H. E. Buck-

len & Co., Chicago, and get a free

sample box of Dr. King's New Life

Pills. A trial will convince you of

their merits. These pills are easy in

action and are particularly effective

in the cure of constipation and sick

headache. For malaria and liver

troubles they have been proved in-
valuable. They are guaranteed to be

perfectly free from every deleterious

substance and to be purely vegetable.

They do not weaken by their action,

but by giving tone to stomach and

bowels greatly invigorate the system.

Regular size, 25 cents per box. Sold

by H. F. Vorkamp, druggist, north-

east corner Main and North streets

Free Pills

Letters remaining uncalled for in

the Lima postoffice for week ending

July 5, 1937.

Allen, Marion

Baley, Jacob

Bell, Fred C.

Bogardus, E. L.

Boorell, H. W.

Bouman, B. F.

Breeding, J. H.

Buckeye Rennery

Co

Crowley, J. A.

Curry, H. E.

Dacres, J.

Dowell, May

Fisher, M. B.

Frick, Henry

Gearhart, Pearl

Young, George

Kurtz, Henry

Parties calling for any of the above

will please say "advertised."

W. R. MEHAFFEY, P. M.

"My mother, my wife and myself

use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

whenever troubled with a cough or

cold. It is the medicine of our home

I do not know how we could do with-

out it. We feel that it is an indis-

pensable article. The people in this

vicinity too are beginning to

learn of the merits of this excellent

medicine. I never lose an opportunity

to testify to its value for it has

saved many a doctor's bill in my

family. W. S. Musser, proprietor of

the Musser House, Williams, Pa."

This remedy is famous for its cures

of bad colds. Try it and you too will

recommend it to your friends. For

sale by Melville, the druggist, old

postoffice corner, O. W. Helster, 58

Public Square

The Woman's Foreign Missionary

Society

of Trinity M. E. Church will hold

their all-day meeting Wednesday at

the home of Mrs. Justus, the first

house this side of the children's home

on the Shawnee road. The reports of

the delegates to the convention at

Rockford will be read. All are re-

quested to be present. There will be

conveyances at the residence of Mrs.

Browner, at the corner of High and

Union streets, and Mrs. Dr. Foltz, of

West High street, at 9 o'clock sharp

Mr. W. H. Smith, editor of The

Limes, Benton, Pa., recommends a

remedy for diarrhoea which he has

used with magical effect. "Several

weeks ago," he says, "I purchased a

bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera

and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after

using less than one third of the con-

tents the results were magical—ef-

fecting an entire cure. I heartily

and cheerfully recommend the reme-

dy to all suffering from diarrhoea."

This remedy is for sale by Melville,

the druggist, old postoffice corner, O.

W. Helster, 58 Public Square.

Artful

Mrs. Potts—I see your husband has

bought a bicycle suit. I thought he was

determined never to wear one

Mrs. Watts—I got him to get it by

telling him that he had to wear any-

thing of that kind.—Indianapolis Jour-

nal

"If taken into the head by the nos-

trils two or three times a week,

Thomas' Electric Oil will positively

relieve the most offensive case of

catarrh." Rev. E. F. Crane, Dun-

kirk, N. Y.

CASTORIA.

For West Virginia and Ohio. Thunder

storms. Light variable winds.

For Indiana. Generally fair, variable

winds.

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The Lima Times-Democrat

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Telephone Call, No. 24.

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And that it was potent in that regard now make the condemnation of Hanna the more severe. The people now state that Hanna either willfully misled the voters in order to secure the election of his man for what measure of profit would insure to him from such success, or that he was ignorant of the causes which led up to the business depression now existing.

DISHONEST DOLLARS.

W. J. Bryan Places the Gold Dollar in That List.

In an article, written for the July Arena by Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, he says:

We hear much about a "stable currency" and an "honest dollar." It is a significant fact that those who advocate a single gold standard have for the most part avoided a discussion of the effect of an appreciating standard. They take it for granted that a gold standard is not only an honest standard, but the only stable standard. I denounce that child of ignorance and avarice, the gold dollar under a universal gold standard, as the most dishonest dollar which we could employ. I stand upon the authority of every intelligent writer upon political economy when I assert that there is not, and never has been, an honest dollar. An honest dollar is a dollar absolutely stable in relation to all other things. Laughlin, in his work on "Bimetallism," says:

"Monometallists do not—as it is often said—believe that gold remains absolutely stable in value. They hold that there is no such thing as a 'standard of value' for future payments in either gold or silver which remains absolutely stable."

He even suggests a multiple standard for long time contracts. I quote:

"As regards national debts, it is distinctly averred that neither gold nor silver forms a just standard of deferred payments, and that if justice in long contracts is sought for we should not seek it by the doubtful and untied expedient of international bimetallism, but by the clear and certain method of a multiple standard, a unit based upon the selling prices of a number of articles of general consumption. A long-time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning."

Jevons, one of the most generally accepted of the writers in favor of a gold standard, admits the instability of a single standard, and in language very similar to that above quoted suggests the multiple standard as the most equitable, if practicable. Chevalier, who wrote a book in 1853 to show the injustice of allowing a debtor to pay his debts in a cheap gold dollar, recognized the same fact, and said:

"If the value of the metal declined the creditor would suffer a loss upon the quantity he had received; if, on the contrary, it rose, the debtor would have to pay more than he calculated upon."

I am on sound and scientific ground, therefore, when I say that a dollar approaches honesty as its purchasing power approaches stability. If I borrow a thousand dollars to-day and next year pay the debt with a thousand dollars which will secure exactly as much of all things as the \$1,000 I borrowed I have paid in honest dollars. If the money has increased or decreased in purchasing power I have satisfied my debt with dishonest dollars. While the government can say that a given weight of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar, and invest that dollar with legal tender qualities, it cannot fix the purchasing power of the dollar. That must depend upon the law of supply and demand, and it may be well to suggest that this government never tried to fix the exchangeable value of a dollar until it began to limit the number of dollars coined.

THE FORGOTTEN MAN.

Tariff Plunderers Should Remember That the Taxpayer Is Not Dead.

The most significant utterance in the tariff debate so far was that of Senator Mills when he said, "I come to speak for the forgotten man—the taxpayer from whose labor and sweat this vast fund is to be wrung by legislative rapine for distribution among favored beneficiaries."

It was high time some one interrupted the tariff grabbers to call attention to "the forgotten man"—the taxpayer, at whose pockets the tariff barons are so eagerly struggling to get, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "The forgotten man" is grimly looking on, conscious that he will have to furnish every dollar demanded by these un-American vultures to add to their ill gotten hoards.

But tariff plunderers and their agents in the senate will do well to bear in mind that "the forgotten man" is not dead or helpless simply because he is forgotten. He has been extremely patient under the burdens heaped upon him for the benefit of others, but there is a limit to his patience. He was very patient in France during the first two-thirds of the eighteenth century. When at last he decided that patience had ceased to be a virtue, the throne crumbled, the "nobles" were sent into exile, church property was "sequestered" for the benefit of the community and the gutters around the Place de la Concorde ran with blood. "The forgotten man" had asserted himself.

In all ages the man who is so apt to be forgotten when taxes are being imposed is a very dangerous man when he concludes that the time has come to force himself into recognition by the powers that be.

TRUST MALADY GROWS.

Steadily Spreading Into Every Branch of Business.

MONOPOLY BECOMING SUPREME.

Mighty Powers Which Rear Themselves Above Law and Order—Enemies of Our Institutions—Politics Corrupted—People Tyrannized and Despoiled.

Commenting on the speech of the Hon. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, recently delivered before the Louisiana State university, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says it believes the subject which Mr. Williams treats so well should be held up before the country as one of the great issues in America.

It will be remembered that toward the close of the late presidential campaign, in which Mr. Williams personally took so prominent part as the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, this issue of the trusts, combines and monopolies forced itself to the front as one of the momentous problems of the day. The campaign was waged largely on financial issues, when the trusts issue dropped into the front. Not content with their control of our trade and business, the trusts and monopolies propose to dominate our politics also, and they indulged in a pressure on the voters, closed their factories and threatened ruin unless their wishes were accepted by the people.

The trusts were warmly discussed during the last few days of the campaign, but the other issues were so involved and so serious and the time was so short that, although it was made manifest that the people would gladly see every trust crushed out of existence, nothing effective was done. Today the trusts believe themselves all the stronger as the result of the election and are more in evidence than they have ever been before, no longer disguising or concealing themselves, but parading impudently before the country.

Mr. Williams, therefore, is right in calling the attention of the American people to this danger, the gravest that threatens them today. The trusts will, of course, cry "Socialism!" the moment the public attention is turned toward them and a serious attempt is made to crush them out, but however much Europe has socialism to fear we need have no dread of it here, and the people have, under our constitution, the clearest right and power to get rid of this trust incubus, becoming more burdensome and intolerable every year.

The trust malady is steadily spreading to every branch of business, and monopoly is becoming more and more supreme and universal. Mr. Williams notes the many branches in which it has entrenched itself and shows at the same time how we can get rid of it. There is a monopoly in land which can be somewhat shackled by an inheritance tax; a monopoly in transportation which the people can reach without difficulty through their undoubted right to fix railroad and similar rates, and there is the monopoly in trades—the trusts, as we know them best—which control an entire business, fixing the purchasing and selling prices and absolutely dominating every one.

He calls attention to the fact that the government not only has made no sufficiently vigorous efforts to get rid of these vampires feeding upon the people, but that it has encouraged, strengthened, aided and built them up. It has done so through the tariff, many sections of which are framed by the trusts themselves and so arranged as to drive all competition out of business, and, under the pretense of encouraging invention, it has, through its patent laws, given trusts and monopolies dangerous powers, enabling them to still further squeeze the public. He cites as samples the telephone monopoly and the case of the American Cotton company, the latter just come into the field under the protection of a patent, and which proposes, as Senator McEnery showed in his great speech the other day, to control if not monopolize the cotton product of this country and reap a rich harvest from the farmers and producers.

We feel the tyranny and spoliation of these trusts and monopolies which have fastened themselves on us, but this is not the worst evil from them. They have corrupted our politics and are endeavoring to corrupt the people. "They are," says Mr. Williams, "the instruments of corruption and intimidation. They have penetrated our legislatures, national, state and local, until the people feel helpless to resist them, and the pessimist already announces that our institutions have failed. From north to south people stand aghast at the subjection even of reputable legislators to the mighty powers which rear themselves above law and order. The very corporations which government creates are the worst corrupters of government."

The return of the monopolies to plague the legislature which created them illustrates how violations of the principles of liberty bring their sure retribution. Our people must awaken to the fact that monopoly has a stronger hand in the lawmaking of our country than have the millions of the people who must obey the laws. Money commands talent and can subjugate the weak and purchase the venal.

These are strong words, but who will deny them when we see leading members of our congress fighting for the trusts in senate and house, their open if not paid advocates and agents?

Mr. Williams believes that the people will be triumphant in the end and crush these trusts and monopolies, and so do we, but he does well in calling the people to arms for this great struggle. It will take brave men to lead them to victory; it will take a long fight to crush out these enemies of our institutions, and therefore the sooner the battle is begun the better, for the sooner the victory will be.

TO REMAN THE NAVY.

The Warships to Be Manned on American Lines.

Secretary Long has a plan to Americanize the United States navy about which little is being said, and yet its importance is greater than building new ships. A large proportion of the seamen now enlisted on American men-of-war are of foreign birth. In case the United States should get into war with any foreign power, the fact that our vessels are manned by foreigners would give rise to serious apprehension. Secretary Long has given this matter attention and from information received in Washington there is foundation for the announcement that steps are being taken to make the crews of the United States men-of-war more thoroughly American.

Recruiting is soon to begin on the Atlantic seaboard, the great lakes and probably the Mississippi river. The class of men who will be recruited on the Mississippi, if the present plan is carried out, will be engineers and firemen. Canvass is now being made at points where available men for seamen's duty would be most likely to be found, to ascertain how many could be obtained for duty if any emergency should arise which would make their services extremely desirable. Great secrecy has been maintained about the proposed movement, and it will probably be asserted that the sole purpose of the prospective recruiting is to fill up the necessary quota of seamen to man the American navy.

At present the navy is several hundred men short of the number required for all the vessels which could be put into action. Secretary Long is anxious that in the event of trouble there should be no shortage of seamen available to put on all our vessels at a moment's notice, but the purpose which he and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt have for the navy do not stop there. They will endeavor during the life of the present administration to reman the navy on American lines.—Chicago Tribune.

Drydocks For the Navy Needed.

"Congress had better stop building battleships and begin building drydocks," was the ringing expression of Representative Amos Cummings during the recent debate in the house on the proposition to appropriate \$100,000 to repair the Brooklyn drydock.

Mr. Cummings called attention to the lamentable weakness of this country in facilities for the repair of our battleships.

He said that whereas in the single port of Portsmouth, England, there were 21 stone drydocks into which English ships could be taken for repairs the entire equipment of the United States on the Atlantic coast was one timber drydock, and that one so badly out of repair that it was useless, and that on the Pacific coast there was also but one single timber drydock.

In the event of a war with any maritime nation, such as Japan or Spain, the United States would be practically helpless in its ability to repair warships.—New York World.

Ballet From an Elephant's Back.

At a recent wedding that occurred in his family the maharajah of Mysore decided to astonish his guests with an innovation. His highness had been in England and had seen a ballet at the Empire theater, and the memory of it lingered even after he returned to the purple east, the home of the nautch girls and the couchees couchees.

So he had a platform built 12 feet square and supported by two elephants. During the marriage procession—which was by torchlight—the platform, gorgeously decorated, was occupied by nautch girls dressed in fluffly tulle skirts, who danced at intervals along the route. The innovation in dress was well received by the maharajah's guests.

A Would Be Partridge of Twelve.

John Tescame, a peddler of Williamsburg, N. Y., accused his 12-year-old son in the Lee Avenue police court lately of having twice threatened to kill him.

A week previously the lad had stopped his father on the street and demanded 25 cents for firecrackers. When the father refused to give him the money, the boy drew a stiletto and lunged at his father's head.

The father said also that his wife found a brand new revolver in the boy's pocket. When asked why he had the weapon, the boy said he intended to kill his father whenever he should find him alone.

The boy coolly affirmed his father's testimony and was sent to jail.

Restrictions Placed Upon Wheelmen.

Some of the restrictions placed recently upon the wheelmen of Vienna by the new law make a striking contrast to the increasing liberties accorded to American cyclists. In the Austrian capital most of the streets are closed to wheels except from 9 p. m. to 8 a. m. Cyclists can't even push their wheels with their hands in the gardens of the imperial court, in the public squares and promenades, or in the market places when business is going on there. In the freedom given to American riders may be seen, perhaps, the value of universal suffrage. American voters would bury any politician who should dare to put such laws on the statute books.

Dangerous Disease Attacks Onts.

A new and disastrous disease recently struck the cat crop in the vicinity of Frazee, Minn. The cats are dead and dying in spots from a foot to 2 and 3 feet across and in larger tracts from 10 to 30 feet long or across and may extend or increase to take the whole fields. The roots are dead and rotten as is also the steepling ruin at the top of the ground. Onts are from 8 to 8 inches high, and the weather has been perfect for growing. These spots are everywhere, as much on the high ground as in the low places, so it cannot be an excess of moisture.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

CUBA NEAR FREEDOM

THE PRESIDENT DETERMINED UPON INTERVENTION IN HER BEHALF.

Local Self Government For Cuba Is Now the Urgent Necessity—If It Be Not Granted, Then Force Will Give the Island Complete Emancipation.

It is now possible to throw more light upon the Cuban policy of President McKinley.

That the president is going ahead toward a solution of the Cuban problem that will in the end be a real solution and not a mere diplomatic play designed to gain some credit for the administration without actually relieving Cuba of her troubles is now well settled.

President McKinley is doing his work cautiously, but thoroughly. In the nature of things considerable time will be required to carry out his plans, but looking broadly into the future it is safe to predict that his efforts will be crowned with success and that as a result thereof Cuba will be virtually an independent republic under the protection of the United States.

It now becomes pertinent to inquire what is there that Spain can do that will satisfy the United States and avert the threatened intervention. I am able to say, without fear of contradiction, that none of the schemes of "reform" in Cuba so much talked of in Madrid and by Dupuy de Lome in Washington will suffice. The president will not be turned from his course by any of these tricks. The president knows Spanish history and the Spanish character. He knows that every plan of "reform" is so far brought forward by Spain is insincere, delusive, ineffective. Whenever Spain fears intervention she bobs up with some patent scheme for creation of a Cuban parliament and other thimble rigging devices for convincing people that she intends at last to give Cuba a free and enlightened government. None of these devices will avert the crisis.

The keynote to President McKinley's Cuban policy is that unless Spain herself solves the problem the United States must be admitted as a factor in the settlement of the trouble. Our right to participate in the adjustment of the difficulty Judge Day will set forth in a note to Spain, to be carried to Madrid by Minister Woodford.

Probably the president will wait a reasonable time for information as to the manner in which Madrid receives our suggestions. Before making a definite proposal he will wish to know whether the Spanish are tractable or intractable. If they place themselves in an attitude of pride and stubbornness, there will be but one course for the president to pursue. If, on the other hand, they show a willingness to meet the emergency in a proper spirit, the president will want to learn what it is they suggest before submitting definite proposals of his own.

The principle which controls the president in his approach to this most difficult and hazardous international problem is a very simple one, and one which is animated by the true spirit of Americanism. It may be expressed as follows:

1. Spain's active rule in Cuba is a failure and can never give the people of that island or their near neighbors peace, security and prosperity.
2. The people of Cuba have a right to government of their own choosing and creation.
3. It is the right and duty of the United States as a great and interested power, friendly to both Spain and Cuba, to assist in bringing about a change which will be for the best interests of all concerned.

The practical solution which the president has in mind is emancipation of Cuba from Spanish rule by establishment of complete and perfect local self government, under the joint protection of Spain and the United States. In other words, Canadian autonomy for Cuba. Spain will hold titular sovereignty, but practically her sovereignty will be a mere thread, thinner than that which England holds over Canada. Cuba is to govern herself, have full control of her own affairs, her finances, revenues, expenditures and civil and military establishments. The effect of this is obvious—nominally Spain retaining sovereignty; actually the controlling and restraining power is that of the United States.

Acquisition of Cuba is not the purpose of our policy, but it may easily become an incident thereof. Minister Woodford is instructed to state most explicitly to the Spanish government that the United States is not actuated by a spirit of conquest or aggrandizement. Stress is laid upon this in General Woodford's instructions, because on the other side of the water diplomats have no other thought than that the United States is trying to grab Cuba. Land hungry themselves, eagerly reaching out for territory wherever they can lay hands upon it, the European powers cannot understand why the United States should not step in and take Cuba.

Our proposed annexation of Hawaii will intensify the European conviction that at last the United States has joined in the struggle for new territory, but President McKinley wishes it distinctly understood that this is not a game of grab and greed. He wishes the world to know that our motive is a higher one; that it has to do more with the establishment of free government and the development of western civilization than with any selfish plans of this nation.

Minister Woodford will be able to show the Spanish ministry that in the United States public opinion demands action. The best evidence of that is found in the billigerency resolutions which passed the senate by a large majority and which would go through the house with a tremendous vote were it not for the prevailing understanding that the executive is preparing to move.

General Woodford will be able to show that the president has restrained congress thus far, but cannot restrain it beyond next December unless Spain

meanwhile co-operates in a settlement of the problem. He will be able to show them that this is a country in which public opinion rules and that in this Cuban matter the president could not continually restrain congress if he would and would not if he could.

Under the circumstances it would be easy for Spanish statesmen to realize that any aggressive policy formed by the president will have the enthusiastic support of congress and the country.—Walter Wellman's Washington Letter in Chicago Times-Herald.

EXPLORER'S SAFE RETURN.

Dr. Sven Hedin Solved the Mystery of Lake Lab-Nor.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer who recently returned to Stockholm after exploring the mysterious land of Tibet, has been received with much expression of approval by King Oscar. The king had a surprise in store for the guests at the banquet celebrating the Swedish exhibition. Dr. Hedin had been dead for a year and his surprise of the banquet was imagined when they saw the king holding the doctor by the hand into the room. The plucky explorer had not only succeeded in penetrating the marvelous country of the Pamirs, but had managed to escape with a whole skin. Hedin's explorations, while more dramatic in every way than Nansen's trip to the north pole, did not attract much attention for the reason of popular ignorance respecting that part of the world which he had visited.

Tibet is the highest tableland on earth—fully 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, or nearly five miles. Few travelers have managed to penetrate its fastnesses. The famous Marco Polo, Abbe Hue and other travelers have crossed the Kuen Lun mountains, but the story of their adventures has been generally disbelieved. For Dr. Hedin was reserved the privilege of exploring Tibet in its entirety, and of even constructing a reliable map of its mountains, lakes, rivers and cities. He was the first European traveler to explore the terrible desert of Takla Mahkan. His most important work was the solution of the mystery of Lake Lab-Nor, whose existence has been asserted and denied by many authorities. Hedin found that this body of water disappears and reappears through the action of natural exigencies and has forever set at rest a great geographical controversy.—Exchange.

Snoring Drove Her to Suicide.

Mrs. Warren Finch, 68 years old, wife of the keeper of a gate near Bloomingburg, N. Y., committed suicide recently by drowning herself in a half barrel of rainwater.

Mrs. Finch, at an early hour in the morning of the same day, was disturbed by her husband's loud snoring. She aroused him and said: "Warren, you snore so I cannot sleep. I'm going down stairs to get a little rest if possible."

Mrs. Finch then went to a room below, where she was discovered shortly afterward by her husband, bleeding from wounds in her arms. A penknife and scissors lay on a chair near by.

"Oh, Abbie, what have you done?" exclaimed the snoring husband. "I've done nothing. These are only strawberry stains," said Mrs. Finch, pointing to the blood spots.

Mrs. Finch remained in bed part of the morning; but, finally eluding her watchers, she escaped from the house to the rear yard, where she stepped into a barrel half filled with rainwater and, crouching down, allowed the water to enter her mouth until life was extinct.—Exchange.

A Pulpit Orator at Thirteen.

John Edward de Merritt, the youngest licensed minister in the world, is attracting widespread attention in the western part of Nebraska by the extraordinary originality of his sermons. Great crowds are attending his services, many going 50 miles to hear him.

He is 18 years old, and his father is a merchant at Newport,

FOR TWELVE YEARS.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

that a son may in a manner be justified for killing his father for visiting houses of prostitution is a sentiment not wholesome. Another sentiment, shown by the testimony of witnesses, and which operated with the jury, was that your conduct previous to the murder was good. For your previous character many people felt that you ought not to be punished so severely.

Cold, deliberate, premeditated murder is no more to be excused in a good citizen than it is in one whose reputation has been bad. This sentiment is not exactly in accordance with the spirit of our laws.

The crime of taking human life is just as great in a man who has been a law-abiding citizen as it is in a man who has been a lawless citizen. It would be a dangerous precedent to allow a light penalty to be imposed upon a good citizen and an extreme penalty to be given to a bad citizen. When murder has been deliberately committed, the penalty of the law should be inflicted irrespective of the character of the person committing it. The reputation of being a good character cannot relieve you of responsibility.

Other facts operated upon the minds of the jury in finding the verdict which it did. The court will go as far as the jury went, basing its judgment upon that of the jury.

The court will make your sentence twelve years in the penitentiary, no part of which shall be in solitary confinement.

When the judge had pronounced the sentence and ordered the prisoner remanded to jail, the latter bore the same cold, self-possessed, indifferent expression and manner. He turned to Mr. Leland and spoke a few words and then left the court room in charge of the deputy sheriff, to be placed in the county jail to await transfer to the Ohio penitentiary, where he will be separated from the world for twelve years.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill street, South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following typhoid malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work as a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottle free at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, northeast corner Main and North streets.

Athletics at Hovers

The athletic track events of the 5th, at Hovers's Park track were a success, and the track was in better condition than expected. The individuals in the first heat of the 50 yard dash, were as follows: M. Keve, W. Overly, H. Nichols and J. Harley, with Harley on deck.

Second Heat—E. Winemiller, G. Faurot, W. Campbell and E. Rupe. Campbell won in 6 1-5 seconds.

Third Heat—W. Morris, M. Rupe, O. Norton and W. McLaughlin. Morris won in 5 4-5 seconds.

Fourth Heat—Hawkins, F. Neely, W. W. Moses and E. P. Berney. Hawkins won in 5 4-5 seconds.

Fifth and final Heat—Campbell, Hawkins and Morris. Won by Hawkins in 5 4-5 seconds, with Morris second.

The 100-yard dash was classified as above.

Second heat won by Campbell in 12 seconds; third heat by Morris in 11 3-5 seconds; fourth heat by Hawkins in 10 4-5 seconds, the fastest time of the day.

The final heat Messrs. Morris, Campbell and Hawkins were together again with same order as in fifty yards. Hawkins winner and Morris second.

The community should be proud of the athletic blood the city possesses. Hovers's offered first and second prizes for the above events. Races upon a track so suitable for such events deserve repetition. The Hovers management treated the contestants royally.

The judges and timers of the day were Dwight Ginter, W. L. Gillam and Harold Standish; scorer, Ches. Reynolds, starter, E. W. Roehua.

Every day at 4 o'clock athletics are practiced under the supervision of the physical director. Boys, get into trim for events soon to be on hand. It is beneficial as well as pleasurable exercise.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cad's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

Don't Stop Him!

He has a bad attack of colic and is making for Vorkamp's drug store, northeast corner Main and North streets, after a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoea and Colic Cure. 25c and 50c.

Wholesale and Retail, Oct. Dr. King's New Discovery, 1000 Main St., Lima, Ohio.

POLICE COURT.

T. J. Walsh Sentenced to the City Workhouse Yesterday.

T. J. Walsh, the lace curtain or some other kind of an agent, who informed the police Saturday night that he had been assaulted by William Haley at the Union street tunnel, is now "doing time" at the city workhouse. Haley was found and arrested after the trouble occurred at the tunnel, and mayor Barter took the trouble to investigate the case thoroughly. Haley's mother, who is about 75 years of age, and his sister live on Union street, and Walsh visited the house under the aged woman's protest. Saturday Haley met Walsh at the house and proceeded to forcibly resent his visit, and in the excitement the aged woman attempted to separate the two men and was knocked down by Walsh, who hit her in the face with his fist. Mayor Barter ordered Haley released and Walsh arrested, and yesterday when the latter was arraigned he was sentenced to a fine of \$10 and a term of five days in the city work house.

Mike Kennedy, a fellow who came here with Buffalo Bill's advertising car, was locked up by sergeant Watts for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and this morning was sentenced to the city work house for an indefinite time.

How to Examine a Watch.

To one who has never studied the mechanism of a watch, its mainspring or the balance wheel is a more piece of metal. He may have looked at the face of the watch, and while he admires the motions of its hands and the time it keeps he may have wondered in idle amazement as to the character of the machinery which is concealed within. Take it to pieces and show him each part separately and he will recognize neither design nor adaptation nor relation between them, but put them together, set them to work, point out the offices of each spring, wheel and cog, explain their movements, and then show him the result. Now he perceives that it is all one design—that notwithstanding the number of parts, their diverse forms and various offices, and the agents concerned, the whole piece is of one thought, the expression of one idea. He now rightly concludes that when the mainspring was fashioned and tempered its relation to all the other parts must have been considered; that the cogs on this wheel are cut and regulated—adapted—to the ratchets on that, etc., and his final conclusion will be that such a piece of mechanism could not have been produced by chance, for the adaptation of the parts is such as to show it to be according to design and obedient to the will of one intelligence. —Harper's Round Table.

Bombs in Russia.

There was great excitement one day at a small Russian port on the Baltic. The captain of a newly arrived foreign vessel was arrested for the alleged crime of having attempted to bring a large number of dynamite bombs into the country of the czar. They brought the unhappy man before the judge, who happened to be one of the few intelligent men in the town.

"Where are the bombs?" said the judge.

"On board the ship," said the police.

"There is a small cargo of them."

"Go and fetch one," said the judge.

"It is dangerous to touch it," said the police.

"I cannot convict," said the judge.

"Unless I have the material evidence."

"Bring me a bomb."

With much trepidation and many precautions they at last brought one on a cushion of cotton wool. The judge laughed a most unjudicial laugh.

"That," he said, "is a coconut."

And so it was. —London Tit-Bits.

There is to be seen at Schwarzenberg, in Saxony, a linden whose trunk is 25 feet in circumference, and two others at Schneberg, one 16 feet and the other 14 feet in circumference.

If you stand a palm in the window, be careful that you turn the pot around every day, so that one side of the plant does not get the sole benefit of the sun's rays.

The hottest part of the globe is the great desert of Africa, where the thermometer registers 150 degrees F.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp, z. e. cor. North and Main sts., Lima.

Trolley Cars For Headache.

A Brooklyn man has told a reporter that a ride in a trolley car cures his headaches. After a long day's work in his office he starts home with a headache, and after riding three miles the headache is gone. He thinks the air of the car is filled with electricity, and that the cure is due to that. Perhaps, however, it is only the fresh air that works the cure.

A good recommendation for Simmons Liver Regulator is, that it is purely vegetable and strongly tonic. Then too, it is better than pills because it is easier to take in liquid or powder and with no gripping, while the relief from Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches and Dyspepsia is quick and sure. "I find Simmons Liver Regulator a very safe and valuable family medicine." —Rev. J. M. Rollins, Fairfield, Va.

WENT UP ON A KITE.

NEW MODE OF AERIAL NAVIGATION EXPECTED TO BE A SUCCESS.

The New Vessel Is Remarkably Steady In Midair and Phenomenal Results Are Expected From It Patterns of the Kite Ordered For an Observatory.

About a year ago Charles H. Lamson's experiments with his mammoth airship at Rigby park, Portland, Me., attracted general attention. This exploit was regarded then by Professor Eddy and other experts as the most advanced scientific airship experiment attained up to that time. The experiments then made were with a dummy. Since that time Mr. Lamson has been working steadily and recently, by a personal ascension on his airship, demonstrated that he has every reason to hope that before long he will attain with his invention phenomenal results in aerial navigation.

On the occasion mentioned the most wonderful part of his experiments was the steadiness of the ship while in mid-air, and this great feature of the Lamson ship was again made evident by the recent trials. Lamson asserted a year ago that he would one day demonstrate the feasibility of his plan of aerial navigation, and when the latest trials were over the critics who watched them agreed that he had gone a long way toward making his claim good.

At the last attempts which were made at Falmouth Foreside Lamson ascended to a height of nearly 100 feet on one of his airships. He went up easily and came down all right after spending time enough up aloft to look about him and feel the novel sensation of kiting through the air. Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, founder and director of the Blue Hill Meteorological observatory, near Boston, went to Portland, accompanied by his two assistants, H. H. Clayton and S. P. Furguson, to spend the day with Lamson and test some of his newly constructed kites. The steamer was taken for Waite's Landing, where General J. M. Brown had given the use of his big hayfields and barns near the shore. The day and wind were favorable, and many tests were made of the lifting capacity of the various forms of kites to find those having the greatest efficiency for carrying the weight of self-registering instruments into the upper atmosphere. The visitors were pleased with the performance of two patterns and have ordered them for the use of the observatory. Through Professor Langley, who is greatly interested in this work, the observatory has received an appropriation from the Smithsonian institution at Washington. They have now several miles of steel piano wire and an engine or steam winch for winding it in, and they hope to send up their instruments to the unprecedented height of five miles, using one of Mr. Lamson's kites as a leader.

Later the same day the mammoth ship was brought out and very successfully launched. It was allowed to remain up several hours. It was on this kite that Mr. Lamson made the ascent. He was delighted with the novel experience and the easy motion of the kite, and while it was deemed advisable not to go higher Mr. Lamson would have enjoyed a trip still nearer the clouds.

Only three or four other men have gone up with kites, and some of them have been raised from the ground by tackle after the kite was sent up. In this case the rider started from terra firma with the kite itself, running along the ground as the kite was drawn forward to give it the initial force. This kite may be taken as a fair illustration of what the experts who saw the trial decided will be the coming airship. —New York Sun.

Preached From a Pulpit 200 Feet High.

In the wildest and most picturesque section of Wirt county, near Coston, W. Va., a huge rock, known as Devil's Tea Table, hangs over the river, high above the valley. Recently the Rev. John Bennett, an eccentric mountain evangelist, announced that he would preach from this rock on the following Sunday. During Saturday night and early Sunday morning the backwoodsmen and their families began gathering at the foot of the rock, and by 11 o'clock over 1,000 persons awaited the advent of the preacher, who soon appeared on the edge of the rock and delivered his sermon from a pulpit 200 feet above his congregation, his text being "On this rock I build my church." It was the most unique and impressive service ever held in the state. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Dr. James Hall, the geologist of the state of New York, will attend the coming meeting of the international geological congress at St. Petersburg, as the representative of this state. Although he is 85 years old he is in vigorous health.

Edward Downes, who has been United States consul general at Amsterdam for the last four years, has decided to study for the Roman Catholic priesthood at the American college in Rome.

Earl Ranfurly, governor general of New Zealand, with his wife and three daughters, arrived in Montreal recently from Europe. They intend to cross the continent by the Canadian Pacific railroad, stopping off for some sport in the Rocky mountains.

England's hydrographic office has received information of the discovery of 200 new rocks and shoals last year, 21 of which discoveries were made by vessels striking on the rocks.

The memorial of Joseph Thomson, the explorer, at Thornhill, near Dunfermline, Scotland, is nearly ready. It is a broken shell, on one side of which, in a panel, a figure of Fame holds up a map of Africa, palm trees and Mount Kilimanjaro filling up the background.

TALK ABOUT EUROPE.

Highly Interesting Notes Upon Various Topics Social, Political and Military.

At the request of the nizam or king of Hyderabad the British government at Calcutta has officially denied the widely circulated story with regard to the alleged disappearance from the Hyderabad treasury of the famous Mountain of Light diamond. The gem in question, which is of the purest water, weighs 180 carats and was a few years ago the subject of a celebrated lawsuit between Mr. Jacobs, the original of Marion Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs," and the nizam and is still safe in the keeping of the latter, which it has never left since the conclusion of the trial.

The plan of the grand maneuvers of the French army, which are to take place in September next, was recently officially announced. The field of operations will be confined to the north, Arras and Douai forming the base on one side, while on the other Soissons and Vilers-Corret mark the farthest limit. Thus the ground covered is that by way of which Paris has more than once been approached by a real invader, and the movements will reproduce in some degree those of Generals Faidherbe and Farre in 1871.

It is comforting for Americans to learn from the returns lately published by the Journal Officiel at Paris that not a single citizen of the United States has abandoned his country in order to secure naturalization as a Frenchman during the last 12 months. France acquired no less than 8,087 new citizens by means of naturalization last year. Belgians, Germans, Spaniards, Poles, Russians, Moors, Chinamen and Britons figure among the number, but not a single son of Uncle Sam.

A new use has been found by the military authorities in Germany for the dogs of war, and Great Danes are now being trained in the various garrisons to attack military cyclists. Wheelmen clad in various uniforms and so protected by padding that they are safe against bites, ride past the dogs, who instantly rush at the men, if costumed as French or Russians, and throw them to the ground. If by any chance the dog should attack a representative of the triple alliance, he is severely whipped, while a reward is given to him when he assails the man who personates an enemy.

Speculation is rife in Europe as to the cause of the astounding percentage of suicides among the medical profession in Russia. In the Muscovite empire the rate of suicide for ordinary mortals is 30 in 1,000,000. But the rate for doctors is no less than 681 in 1,000,000, according to recent official returns. This is all the more a matter for concern, as Russia suffers more than any other nation in Europe from a scarcity of medical men.

The library of the Vatican has just received as a gift from the University of Oxford the 49 volumes of the "Sacred Books of the East," which are the English translations by Professor Max Muller of the liturgical works used by the followers of Buddha and Confucius.

One of the most eminent naval experts in France describes in the Paris Temps the French fleet as a "museum of specimens," owing to the fact that no two vessels are alike. Those now in process of construction represent no less than 21 different types, and it is needless to point out the tactical disadvantages that must inevitably result from dissimilarity in the fighting units of a squadron. The expert likewise points out that if France had received the same value for the money which she has spent on her ships during the last 20 years as England the tonnage of her fleet today would be greater than it is by over 200,000 tons. This conveys a faint idea of the extravagance and mismanagement of the French department of the navy.

China is decidedly getting on and in a vein of progress and of enlightenment, for, according to news received in London from Peking, an imperial edict has recently been issued making the teaching of English compulsory in all the higher schools of the leading provinces. This is a reform which has not even been attempted as yet by the Japanese government, although frequently recommended in educational matters. While she is spending colossal sums of money on her army and navy, official returns show that there are close upon 2,000,000 children of school age who are without schools or any educational facilities whatsoever.

The present activity of Vesuvius has been much exaggerated, the volcano being merely in what is known to scientists as a condition of "mild eruption." The lava issuing from the various mouths of the Atrio del Cavallo forms a torrent flowing down the steep side of the new cone formed in that portion of the mountain by recent eruptions and has interrupted the funicular railroad. The main crater, however, shows no signs of activity, and the openings from which the lava issues are relatively small and situated at its base.

Much comment is excited in London by the extraordinarily slow progress made in the construction of the Uganda railroad, which, connecting the great equatorial plateau of Africa and the lake districts with the eastern seacoast, is destined to open up to civilization and to the commerce of the world the whole of the interior of the dark continent. Owing to the red tape and lack of energy of the British foreign office, which has the matter in hand, barely 60 miles of track have been laid, whereas during the same period General Kitchener's men on the upper Nile have managed to lay some 800 miles of track across the desert in the direction of Abu-Hamed. —New York Tribune.



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WHAT IS HOME

Without a nice fence around it?



If you want any kind of

Iron Picket, Woven Wire or Tubular Lawn Fencing

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N. E. Corner Public Squares, Opp. Sontag's Cigar Store, Lima, O. P. O. Box 103.

Thousands suffer from catarrh or cold in head and have never tried the popular remedy. There is no longer any excuse, as a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm can be had of your druggist or we mail it for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy. — Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call to residence of Miss Mooney, cor. Kibby and Tanner Sts. 4-37.

MONEY TO LOAN.

AT A PER CENT. in sums of \$200 up, on FARM LANDS and CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for long time, with privilege of paying all, or part, at any interest day. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us when you want CASH money on EASY terms. LIMA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Rooms 1 and 2 Metropolitan Bldg., Lima. D. C. HENDERSON, Attorney.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have a large sum of money to loan on city property and improved farm lands at the VERY LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST with the privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing CASH MONEY and on SHORT NOTICE will find it will be to their interest to call on C. H. FOLSON, Real Estate and Loan Broker, Room No. 2 and 3, 4-16-17.

Attention

Oil Men!

"HOW TO SAVE TIME ON DRILLING WELLS!"

You must know there is a big loss of Power from your belts slipping. Well, we can stop that and so can you. If you will use GREEN SEAL BELT DRESSING on your belts.

Read what those drillers say:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 20, '97. Your Dressing is just the thing; it covers wear on machinery, and with it we can run a belt that would tear in two if we had no dressing to hold it together. It is not a good thing for belt manufacturers, but it is a "DAISY" for the users of belts. Besides we have no slipping now.

Yours, GILCHRIST & GOLDRICH.

We send it out on trial and guarantee it to do all we claim for it. Write us for a can of it.

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THE BEST WAY TO COUNT.

Authorities Differ as to the Superiority of the Decimal System.

British philosophers have of late been somewhat perturbed over what seems a very simple question. They cannot agree as to what is the best way to count. Americans who have had occasion to use British money will not be surprised that some new means of counting should be thought desirable in England. But it appears that this phase of the subject is not the one under discussion. No thoroughgoing Briton entertains any doubt as to the perfection of the British system of counting money. What he does question is whether the decimal system of computing other things is the perfect method that its French originators think it.

At first thought it seems as if there could be but one answer to that question, the advantages of the decimal system are so patent. Yet so keen a thinker as Mr. Herbert Spencer does not hesitate to affirm that a quite different system of counting would be superior to this familiar one. He calls attention to the fact of 100 not being evenly divisible by 3 as an obvious defect, and suggests that the number 60, which is evenly divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, would be in some regards a more satisfactory standard. Lord Kelvin, however, upholds the decimal system.

Of course every one understands that the decimal system has been almost universally employed by all peoples who have elaborated any system of counting whatever, and that the reason for this is that man chances to be endowed with ten fingers and ten toes. Various ways in which primitive peoples name the numerals—as "a whole hand and one" for 6, "both hands and one toe" for 11, "the whole" for 20, and the like—have afforded great interest to the ethnologist. But while this mode of origin of the usual method of counting is perfectly understood, yet such is the power of custom that the average person will not doubt find it difficult to rid his mind of the idea that the number 10 differs inherently from the other numbers, and is peculiarly adapted to form the basis of mathematical systems. Mr. Spencer to the contrary notwithstanding.

In any event, when one reflects that the metrical system of computing weights, measures and distances—which, whatever its defects, has obvious advantages over the systems it was intended to supplant—has made such comparatively slight progress in a century, one need have little fear of being obliged to learn a new system of counting in our generation. The divisible 60 will find it a very difficult task to supplant the orthodox 100, though the entire scientific world were to unite with England's greatest living philosopher in singing its praises.—Harper's Weekly.

His Contempt.

There is a story about Daniel W. Voorhees, formerly United States senator from Indiana. He was a famous advocate in his day, and one of the most striking personalities to be met with in all the west. It is not saying an ill thing of the senator to say that he was slightly given to bombast.

One day he was arguing a case before an Indiana court and was displeased with a ruling. He expressed himself as astonished that a man with so limited a knowledge of the law should have ever succeeded so far in beguiling his fellow citizens as to secure their commission to sit on a bench for the trial of causes.

"The court will fine you \$10 for contempt of court, Mr. Voorhees," said the jurist.

Mr. Voorhees' retort was quick and crushing.

"May it please the court, your honor will have to name a sum far in excess of that if the court wishes to make the fine at all commensurate with the degree of contempt I feel."

To be a perfect story it should stop right there. But in the cause of truth it must be recorded that Mr. Voorhees later apologized and the fine was remitted.—Albany Law Journal.

A Guest at a Name.

A messenger boy carried a telegram to Mr. Gaswell, and that gentleman said, "Sit down, Robert, and I will write a reply."

When the message was given to him, the boy said, in a respectful tone, "I beg your pardon, sir, but how did you know my name was Robert?"

"I'm a mind reader, my boy. Pretty good guess, wasn't it?"

"My name is Frank."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Baldness.

For baldness try the following tonic: Liquid ammonia, almond oil and chloroform each one part; alcohol, five parts, oil of lemons, one dram. Apply freely and often after first thoroughly brushing the hair. This is a mild stimulant and perfectly safe.

SCHEME TO GET A HUSBAND.

Wrote Letters to Herself About a Rich Uncle Leaving Her a Legacy.

"I have often said that there seemed to be nothing new in the postal secret service," said the post-office inspector for this district, "but I have come across a scheme that was novel in some of its details. It happened within less than 100 miles of Memphis, but as there was no arrest, made it would not be proper to mention names or places.

"The matter came to the attention of the department in a peculiar manner. A registered letter had been sent to Texas and had the appearance of having been opened. The Texas postmaster reported to me that the letter had come to him in bad condition, and I began working upon the case. I soon found that the letter contained a sharp piece of paper which was a little larger for the envelope, causing the latter to bulge out a little. This being the case, when the letter was pressed tightly between a bunch of others the sharp edge of the paper cut through the envelope, giving it the appearance of having been cut with a knife. But in ascertaining this I struck upon a little romance.

"There was a young schoolgirl who had been raised more than 18 miles from the nearest railroad station in a small country settlement. She was desperately in love with her schoolteacher, and he reciprocated, but both were as poor as could be, and he argued that there could be no marriage without money. Hence it was that this girl figured out a scheme by which she could raise the funds. Her family had formerly lived in Texas, and she had an uncle living there still. She opened up a pseudo correspondence with this uncle, writing all the letters herself and sending them to Texas to be remailed there to herself so that the proper postmarks would appear. The series of letters was a long one and gave a full history of an old uncle who had been one of the early settlers in his section of the Lone Star State. The last letter narrated the death of the uncle and the fact that he had left to the girl a legacy of \$1,500. This letter was shown to the fiancé, and it was on the strength of this money that the marriage was to occur.

"The girl went even so far as to go to the Brownsville (Tenn.) Savings bank with an attorney and present a draft for the amount, purporting to have been drawn by the Texas uncle upon a Texas bank, in which the letter said that the legacy was on deposit. But the lover thought there was something wrong with the matter, and so did the bank, for the draft was not cashed.

"It was remarkable to me how this country girl evolved such a scheme and how near it came to getting her a husband, but I have just closed my report, and it ended with the statement that the girl was still unmarried."—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Did Not Like Wigs.

Signor Arditi says, in his "Reminiscences," that Albani, the prima donna, had the greatest abhorrence of wigs. Arditi became bald at a very early age, and when he was conducting in New York it occurred to him that there could be no better time than that for adopting artificial headgear. He bought a wig of the latest style, put it on, sallied forth to the theater and bore as philosophically as might be the surprise betrayed by the orchestra at his novel appearance.

No one, nevertheless, made any remark upon it, and while the musicians were tuning up in the artists' room, he began to feel quite comfortable in his new head covering. Presently the door opened and Albani's face peeped roughly in.

"Where is Signor Arditi?" she inquired of one of the company.

"Here I am," replied the conductor, rather shamefacedly, stepping forward. She looked at him for a moment, and then burst into laughter.

"What, Arditi?" she cried. "Is it indeed you in that wig? Never, in the world! My good friend, I should never be able to sing with that before me. Here!"

With one bound, she seized upon the unfortunate wig, dragged it from his head and threw it to the other side of the room. He did not replace it, and though he always fancied that a wig would become him, he never again wore one.

Paper Hanging by Machinery.

Paper can now be hung by machinery. The device has a rod on which a roll of paper is placed and a paste reservoir with a feeder placed so as to engage the wrong side of the paper. The end of the paper is fastened to the bottom of the wall, and the machine is started up the wall, being held in place by the operator. A roller follows the paper as it unwinds and presses it against the wall. When the top of the wall is reached, the operator pulls a string, which cuts the paper off from the roll.—Pearson's Weekly.



FILLING THE SILO.

How to Insure the Best Silage and Least Loss of Dry Matter.

Silo building and silage making have been the subject of many years of experiments at the Wisconsin station, hence a bulletin from that station on making and handling silage is a valuable acquisition. From this bulletin it is learned that corn and clover may be put into the silo either whole or cut, but more care and usually more time will be required to fill a silo with whole corn or clover than to run it through the cutter first, and it is certain that more time will be required to take the silage out of the silo if put in whole. Great care must be exercised in putting materials into the silo whole to see that close packing is secured about the sides and especially in the corners of the silo, if rectangular in shape.

To insure the best silage and the least loss of dry matter it is important that the silage should have a depth at the close of filling of not less than 24 feet, and 30 feet is better than 24 feet. Where silage is to stand any length of time before feeding begins it is important that its surface should be protected from the air. Green marsh hay cut makes an excellent cover. Out chaff or a portion of the silage itself may be converted into a cover. The first thing to do after the silo is filled is to see that its surface is tramped thoroughly and systematically every two or three days for a period of at least ten days. If some material for cover cheaper than the silage is to be used it should be put on at once and thoroughly wet with water at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per square foot of surface. If nothing is put on then, the silage itself should receive a similar wetting.

The loss where water is used and no cover other than a layer of decayed silage has been found to be about 16½ pounds per square foot of surface where the silo has stood 80 days and 22 pounds where the silo has stood 180 days before being opened. These statements of losses at the top will enable each one to judge for himself whether or not he can afford to provide a special cover of some other material than the silage itself.

The best corn silage and the smallest necessary loss occur when the silage is made from well matured and well eared corn, containing no less than 30 to 35 per cent of dry matter. If the corn is so immature as to contain only 20 per cent of dry matter, and especially if it has few ears, the necessary losses will be much larger when preserved either as silage or as corn fodder. For clover the results appear to indicate that 28 to 32 per cent of dry matter is better than a lower or higher degree, while for corn 30 to 35 per cent is better than either a higher or lower degree. Corn well matured and in good condition for shelling, but with leaves still green, is the proper stage for the silo, and clover in full bloom or a trifle past and in good condition for hay, but not too dry, is the proper stage for this.

Alkali in Western Lands.

In an instructive paper read by Professor Hilgard at a California farmers' meeting and reported in The Orange Judd Farmer it was shown that alkali is the result of disintegration of rocks and found only where rainfall is too little to carry it off in solution. The more common salts are glauber's salt, common salt and sal soda. The last named occasions the principal injury by girdling plants at the surface. In connection with these salts are found others which are among the most valuable elements of fertility, mainly salts of potash and lime, and found in far greater proportions in arid than in humid lands.

These salts frequently appear on the surface only after irrigation. In such cases it will be found that they existed below the surface and were carried in solution by water used in irrigation and left on the surface by evaporation. A remedy is deep cultivation, with thorough pulverization of the surface in orchard cultivation, to reduce evaporation to a minimum, or shading the ground with such crops as alfalfa. The more important discoveries are that the Australian salt bush will thrive on strong alkali lands and that they have also produced large yields and a fine quality of sugar beets.

Modern Celery Culture.

Celery being now demanded from July to May, an early and a late crop are usually secured by market gardeners. The latter is generally grown as a second crop, following beets, onions, cabbage, peas, etc. The old trench system has been largely abandoned, and the plants set on a level field and given good culture until the blanching season has arrived. With the kinds which require careful blanching, set in rows three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. At the proper time the earth can be drawn up about the stems. With the advent of the self blanching varieties the practice of setting in rows six or seven inches apart and the same distance apart in the row in beds has found much favor. The leaves soon shade the ground completely and thus protect the roots from the burning rays of the sun. The plants crowd each other, forming compact bunches, and blanching is hastened without extra labor. It is admitted, however, in a bulletin from the Rhode Island station that more labor is required to cultivate the growing crop, because horses cannot be employed. Self blanching sorts thus grown in beds require only that beets be stood against the rows and they will become tender and crisp.

MAKING BEET SUGAR.

Home Sugar Making Impracticable—A Distinct Industry From Beet Growing.

The question is often asked if beet sugar cannot be made in a small way, so that farmers could club together, put up a cheap apparatus and produce their own sugar. On account of the elaborate nature of the process and the costly machinery which is necessary to produce beet sugar even in a small way it is not believed that it could be profitably made in the way indicated. A small factory could not possibly compete with a large one, and hence there is no encouragement to be offered in the way of producing home-made beet sugar. The department of agriculture has no knowledge of any successful test sugar factory of this kind. There is no country producing any notable quantity of beet sugar in which home apparatus costing only a few thousand dollars has any appreciable influence on the output of sugar.

The cost of building a first class beet sugar factory is much greater than is commonly supposed. From the most reliable data at hand it may be stated that in Europe the cost of erecting a factory, with the most modern machinery, of a capacity of at least 300 tons of beets per day, is about \$200,000. In this country it is probable that, owing to the increased cost of transportation and the higher price of labor, the cost of a similar factory would be at least \$250,000. In reply to numerous inquiries received for directions for making beet sugar with such appliances as a cider mill and sorghum molasses evaporator might afford the department replies that it would not be right to encourage the attempt to manufacture beet sugar in any such way. "Nor should the expectation be excited among our farmers that they will be able to make a crude article of sugar which they can dispose of to a central factory for refining purposes. It is best to recognize at the very first the great expense which attends the erection of a sugar factory and the necessity for its meeting every modern requirement. Beet growing and beet sugar manufacture are two distinct industries, but with common aims and interests."

The co-operative sugar factory in which the farmer growing the beets holds a part of the stock realizes the desired end, but, to quote from a farmers' bulletin issued from the department, "the industry of growing beets is not yet sufficiently advanced in the United States to render possible any definite outline of the best plan of securing co-operation between the farmer and the capitalist. As long as the proprietors of the factory and the farmers growing the beets are satisfied with the contracts which they make, there is no urgent necessity of the establishment of co-operative enterprises. When the number of beet sugar factories in this country, however begins to reach the hundreds, favorable opportunities of co-operative establishments will be presented."

Swarming Box For Bees.

A contributor to The American Agriculturist says that every beekeeper ought to have a swarming box, and gives these reasons why: It is not only convenient in hiving bees, but it saves cutting and mutilating fruit trees and other shrubbery upon which bees are liable to cluster. Make of some light material 10 or 12 inches square or longer one way than the other and close one end. Put a hole through the center and attach a handle some 10 feet long. With an inch bit fill with holes, so as to give the bees ventilation. This is important when swarming, for they cannot stand close confinement if filled with honey, as they are at that time. After the swarm settles push the box up into the cluster of bees, and they will go in readily and may be carried to the hive and treated in the usual way. They may be left in the swarming box for a short time, but swarms should always be hived as soon as possible after issuing. These boxes may be used for catching or arresting swarms by placing a cage containing a queen and some bees in them. This will attract the attention of the swarm, and oftentimes they will alight on it. Where large numbers of bees are kept these boxes are very handy, and a number of them may be on hand to accommodate swarms that come out at or near the same time, as in this case they are liable to cluster together, and with the use of such conveniences they may be kept separate.

Facts About Flax.

When flax is cut in early bloom and cured, it makes excellent hay. The seed contains on an average about 35 per cent of oil, of which 7 to 8.5 per cent remains in the cake in the oil process of extraction. In a report from the Minnesota station H. Snyder states that flax does not remove an excessive amount of fertility from the soil; that it possesses but little power of obtaining its food from the soil; that home grown seed is equally as rich in stored up plant food as imported, that when flax is cut "on the green side of bloom" and before seed development, and cured as hay it makes a valuable fodder, and that a yield of 15 bushels per acre will produce about 250 to 260 pounds of crude oil by pressure process.

Things Told by Others.

The commissioner of agriculture has sent beet seeds to 20,000 farmers scattered through every state north of the extreme southern line.

A Paulding county (O.) farmer favors the using of a tooth cultivator for cultivating corn and believes in level cultivation.

Much corn will be listed this year owing to the lateness of the season.

The Farm Journal notes that a company for the manufacture of sugar from beets is being formed at Chatham, O., and another at Merrill, Wis.

In experiments with wheat at the Kansas station seeding Sept. 20 gives the best average yield.

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Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with **Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil** as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

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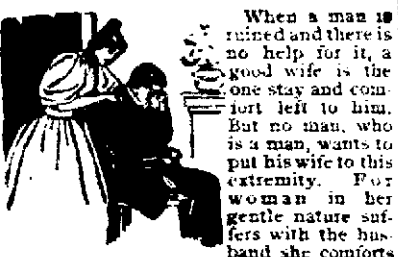
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A WONDERFUL PLANT

IT BEARS INSECTS AND WAS SENT TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The Donor Said He Found It Growing In Venezuela. It Is Apparently a Genuine Phenomenon, Though an Entomologist Attempts to Disprove This.

Recently the Smithsonian institution at Washington received the most remarkable specimen of plant life, or of plant and insect life, in existence. This specimen is, to all appearance, an insect-bearing plant. It comes from Venezuela, and the natives there say that it is not uncommon. Unfortunately, both plant and insect are dead, but they are well preserved, having been carefully packed for transportation. The specimen was brought to New York by Captain Chambers of the Red D line steamship Philadelphia, and was sent on to Washington the following day.

G. T. McMillan, superintendent of the Venezuelan Great Western railroad, is the man who sends this gift to the Smithsonian. When Captain Chambers saw him on this trip to Venezuela, he said to the captain:

"I've got something that I want you to take to the Smithsonian institution for me."

"What is it," asked the captain, who has had other experiences of this sort, "a three tailed monkey or a conversational parrot? Will you warrant it not to bite?"

"I will," Mr. McMillan said. "It's dead. It's a bug growing upon a plant." Thereupon Captain Chambers broke into derisive mirth and asked his friend if he, the captain, looked particularly simple.

"All right," retorted the superintendent. "Wait till you see it. I've been hearing about this thing from the natives for some years, and have always regarded it as a fairy tale, but having found and picked the plant myself I've had to change my mind. I tell you this is the most wonderful thing in the plant line that ever grew."

He produced the plant, which was dead and dried, for Captain Chambers' examination. The captain said that he would be very glad to bring it here and forward it to Washington. Thus it became part of his personal cargo. This Captain Chambers told a reporter in his cabin soon after his arrival.

"You will think it's a fake, too," he said, "so I will show you the thing and let you judge for yourself."

Undoing a small cardboard box packed with bran, he carefully took out the exhibit. It appeared to be just what he had said. There was a dead stem about 6 or 7 inches long, with a little branch and a small bunch of roots. On the end of the main stem was a perfect insect an inch long, body, legs, head and eyes complete. Plant and insect were joined at the middle of the insect's head. The brittle shell of the head had not been pierced by the stem, and the insect seemed to have been growing there as naturally as a flower.

"There you have it," said Captain Chambers. "It's a plain combination of plant life and insect life. All that I know about the thing is what Mr. McMillan told me. He found it in the woods at New Site, Tucacas, Venezuela, about 40 miles from Porto Cabello. The plant, he says, is a wildflower, growing to a height of a foot. It bears from two to four flowers, of a blue color, and in shape much like the bowl of a clay pipe, but a little larger. As the flower expands the insect, which is the fruit of the plant, begins to form, and with the falling of the petals is full grown."

A number of gentlemen saw the specimen, one of whom is something of an entomologist. He was particularly interested in it and examined it with great care.

"It is a most curious phenomenon," he said, "and extremely interesting from a scientific point of view, but I can say with assurance that the apparent combination of vegetable and animal life is nothing more than the result of chance or accident—an accident. I should guess, in which the unfortunate insect lost its life. It is so well preserved that there will be little difficulty with a good magnifying glass in determining its exact species, and even without that aid I feel pretty confident in saying that this is the pupa of a species of cicada allied to our dog day harvest fly and so called 17 year locust. The cicada comes up out of the ground in the form in which you see this specimen, a wingless grub covered with a horny shell. It is extremely destructive and will eat nearly anything in the line of vegetation that it can reach. Presently the shell splits up the back, and the full fledged cicada emerges, spreads his gaudy wings and seeks the top of a tree, where, clinging to some branch, he beats his long, whirling heat tattoo."

"My guess as to this particular specimen is that it preserves an insect tragedy. Our locust emerges from the ground at the foot of a tree upon the roots of which she, as a grub, has been feeding. I say 'she,' because the male locust in his final form is unprovided with an appetite. Up she comes from the ground, possessed of a powerful hunger. Near her node this blue flower on its supple stem. The stem bends and sways under the weight as she climbs, but she keeps on until presently she is ensconced in the soft calyx, eating away at its heart. Now comes the flower's revenge. From the lacerated stem exudes a sticky sap. Before the voracious invader knows it she is benumbed. Struggle as she will she can get no foothold to pull away from her victim, now become her executioner. The plant sways and trembles under her struggles, then becomes still. Presently the petals drop away, and where the blue flower bloomed is disclosed the skeleton of the destroyer."

Another man suggested the theory of insect-eating plants, but these are different in construction from this plant, and their prey is small insects. —New York Sun.

A MOOSE TOWS A BOAT.

It Was Amusing, but the Passengers Got Tired of It.

Up on Sebago lake in Maine they have a moose which can do a towing business. Recently, while the steamer Marion was passing up through the narrow in Sebago lake, a big bull moose was sighted swimming toward the craft to cross her bow. He had a bone in his teeth and was leaving a wake like the cruiser Columbia the time she came up Penobscot bay into Castine harbor last summer, says the Bangor Commercial. Captain Hersey saw the bull in good time, and he got out his biggest hawser and put on a little more steam just to bring his boat alongside the moose. When he got into comfortable distance, he let go the hawser like a lasso, and the rope settled over the head of the big fellow and caught him fast.

The Marion is a sturdy little craft, but she wasn't built for moose. The bull swam straight on for awhile, towing the boat after him and "playing hooey" generally with everything within reach. Just in the height of the fun he gave a sudden turn to starboard, put straight about, and with full speed on in both engines let himself out for shore, the steamer dragging along behind. All the passengers offered free advice as to how to get the moose out into the lake again, but meanwhile the rocks of the shore were getting nearer. Finally Captain Hersey cast off his line and let the moose get ashore, up which he fled and disappeared in the forest with the speed of the Boston and Albany fastest express. It takes more than a steamboat to stop the progress of a healthy Maine moose. —Springfield Republican.

STRANGE TEST OF FAITH.

A Religious Enthusiast Claims to Be Proof Against Snake's Venom.

Silas Suggs recently introduced several unusual features into his work at Golconda, Ill., as an itinerant preacher and crossroads evangelist. Snakes of the most poisonous sort are his specialties, and his sermons are rather demonstrations of the truth of the Scriptural saying that neither poisonous reptile nor venomous thing shall do hurt to the Lord's anointed.

Mr. Suggs has 20 of the most venomous serpents found in this section, such as copperheads, cotton mouth, rattlesnakes and water moccasins, taken wild by himself, and he fondles them as one would tame doves. In order to prove his religious faith he has time and again, in the view of hundreds of people on the public square of the town, allowed them to inflict wounds upon his hands and arms at an apparent risk of death that was so appalling as to cause women to faint and strong men to shudder. Mr. Suggs, however, only gently, and as if in benediction, waves his bleeding hands over his congregation and goes on with his sermon.

Chickens, dogs and cats have been bitten by the same snakes and within the same hour that Mr. Suggs let them bite him, and neither chicken, dog nor cat survived for 30 minutes, while he seems unharmed—in fact, he seems to rather enjoy the hideous sensation.

He says he is in a state of grace, that he is truly sanctified, and that not even fiery dragons dripping green venom from their brazen fangs could harm him. —Cor. Chicago Times-Herald.

A FREAKISH OLD WELL.

Faithful For Twenty-five Years, It Now Gives Salt Water.

One of the strange caprices of nature is illustrated in a well on the premises of Thomas B. Craft of Belle Plaine, Ia. The well has been on the family homestead and supplying the family with water for the past 25 years. The supply of water never diminished, even in the driest periods of the year, and has supplied neighboring families with water when surrounding wells gave out.

Recently the water in the old well commenced to taste salty. It was pumped dry and thoroughly cleaned out. The water became worse, and the well was cleaned out again. This time the water became literally a salty brine and so thick that when placed in a vessel a clear, white salt would settle in the bottom.

No explanation is advanced for the remarkable phenomenon. None of the wells in the neighborhood gives any evidence of salt, and, as there are no saline lands in the community, the changing of this old homestead well into salt water has nonplused the people. —Chicago Times-Herald.

To Walk Four Hundred Miles on Water.

Robert Cook of Boston was in Pittsburgh the other day arranging to walk from that city to Cincinnati on water, a distance of 400 miles. Cook is the inventor of a pair of shoes with which he claims to be able to walk on water. He says that with the use of them he can make as good time as a man walking along an asphalt street.

While in Chicago a few days previously Cook offered to wager \$1,000 that he would walk 400 miles on water in 14 days and do it easily.

The start will be made from Pittsburgh on Sept. 1. He will be accompanied by a small steam launch. —New York Mail and Express.

Wagon That Brings the Ice.

Welcome the wagon that brings the ice! The hot air it drives,
And the children throng the streets along
And gaze at its dripping sides.
"Slip, slip!"
Cries the crystal ice.
Tis the magic secret to all,
And the children throng
The streets along
And gather the crumbs that fall.

It cleaves its way through the dusty day,
That wagon of iced delight,
And the sick man turns to the light and years
For the gleam of the welcome ice!
"Slip, slip!"
Cries the crystal ice.
Tis the magic secret to all,
And the children throng
The streets along
And gather the crumbs that fall.

—Atlanta Constitution.

FROM A MOSQUITO BITE.

An Italian Bitten by One of Them Becomes Insane.

The Jersey mosquito has many things to answer for, but the strangest of the accusations against him came to light recently when Carmine Lepre, an Italian bootblack, was taken to Bellevue hospital, New York, violently insane. His insanity was caused by a mosquito's bite, and his particular delusion is that he thinks he is a mosquito.

He persists in rocking himself to and fro and incessantly droning an imitation of the mosquito's hum.

A week previous to his attack he took his family for an outing to Union Hill, N. J., and visited a friend there.

While sitting in the garden Lepre was bitten by a mosquito. He slapped the insect and killed it, and thought no more about the incident. Presently the puncture began to itch and he scratched it. Dirt found its way into the sore, and in a few days he had developed a bad case of blood poisoning.

His left arm began to swell, and finally, when the swelling had spread to his breast, he went to a dispensary to have his arm treated. A physician cut it and relieved him of a large quantity of poisonous matter, but the poisoning had gone so far that the case was a difficult one to treat.

He became nervous and restless, and finally became violently insane.

He tried to bite every one who approached him, and when she realized that he was beyond control his wife sent for a policeman and had him taken to Bellevue. He fought the ambulance attendants and did not quiet down until he was placed in a cell. Then he took his position at the open window and began his monotonous droning like a mosquito.

Dr. Robertson, who is in charge of the insane pavilion, says that Lepre will probably recover from the blood poisoning, but that he will undoubtedly be adjudged insane. —New York Herald.

THE USES OF BACTERIA.

The Delicate Flavor of Butter and Cheese Owing to Them.

An American scientist, Professor Conn of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., and Simon C. Keith of Boston are demonstrating by experiments that bacteria serve a useful purpose in nature and contribute as much to one's pleasure as to one's discomfort. The outcome of their investigations is that it is to the development of bacteria in milk that the delicate flavor of butter and cheese is due, and that the reason some kinds of butter and cheese have better flavors than others is that different species of bacteria have been developed. They have succeeded in isolating these different species.

In 1891 Professor Wilhelm Storck of Copenhagen succeeded in isolating certain acid bacteria from ripened cream and was able to cultivate and utilize them in the creameries for accomplishing an artificial ripening in the cream and consequent fermentation, in order that a more uniform and better flavored butter might be produced.

But it was not until two years ago, when Professor Conn discovered a germ for the ripening of cream which was radically different from any heretofore used, that the subject began to be studied in this country with the view of developing its commercial possibilities. Since then a laboratory has been fitted up in Boston by Orrin Douglass for the separation, cultivation and investigation of bacteria from a commercial standpoint. Mr. Douglass has associated with him Mr. Keith, who is a graduate of the Institute of Technology. —Exchange.

Letter Received After Thirty-two Years.

John H. Hughes of Cedar Grove, Orange county, Va., recently mailed a letter which was given him in 1865 to mail, when he was a prisoner at Point Lookout. In looking over some papers he found the letter and wrote to the sheriff of Anson county to know if the man to whom it was addressed was alive. The sheriff replied yes, and that, strange to relate, he was in his office when the letter of inquiry came. The letter was sent in the original envelope. —Norfolk Landmark.

Flew Swifter Than the Wind.

Eleven of 13 carrier pigeons released by Mr. A. L. Fogg of the Adams Express company, Cincinnati, on a recent morning at 7 o'clock reached their destination, Oil City, Pa., at 5:20 p. m. on the same day, making their average speed while on the flight 945 yards per minute, or at the rate of one mile in 1.86 minutes. The distance by air-line is 300 miles. Another of the birds arrived some time later, but the thirteenth has not yet been heard from.

Song of the Seasons.

In the summer, when the gentle southern breezes blow
And the trees and foliage welcome with a bending to and fro,
When the budding things of life leap forth to greet the summer's sun
And in splendid suits of razzle-dazzle green the year's begun,
Then we feel a budding pleasure surging up within the soul
As we view the sad demeanor of the man who sold us coal.

In the winter when the blizzards from the northward sweep
And the mercury finds zero and then sends an inch below,
When Jack Frost is glinting gayly, nipping
And no longer we find pleasure in encircling our beards,
Still there is a full grown glory in our souls beyond a price
As we view the joyless countenance of him who sold us ice.

Yet there comes a sad depression every season of the year
And the same is not to be subdued with mighty mugs of beer,
Neither on the joys of winter, nor of autumn, nor of spring
All combined o'ercast the dumper of that soul depressing sting.

That we feel when we hear the sound of happy, gurgling creaks
That ever surge from out the face of him who sells us prunes.

—Chicago News.

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Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to tell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.B.T.O.E.I.A.

The fac-simile signature of **Charles H. West** is on every wrapper.

Justifiable Joy.

It is a custom among the Methodist preachers to open their annual conferences with the hymn:

And are we yet alive
To see each other's face?

In a certain town where the conference was held the preachers were treated with extraordinary hospitality. Every housekeeper had the table groaning with fried chicken and yellow gravy. All the choice fowls were killed off to satisfy the white cravated epicures. The day after adjournment the evening paper of the town had a picture showing two scrawny looking young roosters peeping at each other out from under the barn and then, crossing their necks, saying:

And are we yet alive
To see each other's face?
—Buffalo Express.

Pretty Low.

Revenge carried beyond the grave is instanced in the obituary notice, written by a Tennessee editor, of a man who died owing him a ten years' subscription for his paper. He said that the deceased had fallen so low in his mortal life that he had to climb up hill to get into paradise. —Kansas City Times.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of **Charles H. West** is on every wrapper.

A Difference.

"Would you be kind enough to tack down the corner of the rug where it curls up," his wife inquired.
"Oh—I suppose so. But it's a pretty hard stoop for a man of my size. I hate getting down on my knees."
"It does seem too bad, when you are so fatigued, too."
"How do you know I am fatigued?"
"I watched you from the window inflating your bicycle tires with a little hand pump." —Washington Star.

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Constipation, General Debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the Liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c. Sold only by Wm. M. Melville.

Similar Experiences.

"Did you ever run after a ferry boat only to find that it was coming in?"
"Oh, yes, and at the time I was courting my wife and thought I was winning in a hard fight, she and all her relatives were combined in an effort to make my escape impossible." —Philadelphia North American.

Lightning Hot Drops.

What a Funny Name!
Very True, but it KILLS All Pain
Sold Everywhere, Every Day—
Without Relief, There is No Pay!

Wonderful! Marvellous!

are expressions frequently heard about cures effected by Foley's Kidney Cure. Do not fail to try this great remedy for any kidney trouble. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

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Pittsburgh	7:30	11:30	7:30	11:30
Allegheny	8:00	12:00	8:00	12:00
Union	8:30	12:30	8:30	12:30
Warren	9:00	1:00	9:00	1:00
Conway	9:30	1:30	9:30	1:30
Dixon	10:00	2:00	10:00	2:00
Monroeville	10:30	2:30	10:30	2:30
Maple	11:00	3:00	11:00	3:00
St. Wayne	11:30	3:30	11:30	3:30
Chicago	12:00	4:00	12:00	4:00

Eastward

AM	PM	AM	PM
Chicago	7:30	11:30	7:30
St. Wayne	8:00	12:00	8:00
Maple	8:30	12:30	8:30
Monroeville	9:00	1:00	9:00
Dixon	9:30	1:30	9:30
Conway	10:00	2:00	10:00
Warren	10:30	2:30	10:30
Union	11:00	3:00	11:00
Allegheny	11:30	3:30	11:30
Pittsburgh	12:00	4:00	12:00

Daily

Except Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

L. F. LORE, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agents.

11-15-96. E. PITTSBURGH, PENN.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Manhood Restored.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.

(a solid under positive Written Guarantee, authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quiescence, Night Sweats, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Migraine, Constipation, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, \$1.00 per box; six for \$5.00; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

Red Label Special

Extra Strength.

For Impotence, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Nervous or Barrenness. \$1.00 per box; six for \$5.00; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. At store or by mail.

Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Cor., Lima.

A Handsome Complexion

is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. FOLEY'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Cor., Lima.



Our Style Is Exclusive!

And worth in itself more than passing consideration. Men of particular tastes will do well to investigate our claims—that the additional satisfaction they get from our clothes is really money in their pockets. Call and examine our mid-summer bargains.

H. J. LAWLOR,

THE AMERICAN TAILOR.

308 N. Main Street. - Opp. Court House

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'S CO

COUNTING ROOM 231 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

Ed Jacobs, of Wapakoneta, is in the city.

Mrs. Cole left for Put-in-Bay this morning.

H. W. Mabb, of Van Wert, was in the city today.

W. F. Fisher, of Ottawa, spent the Fourth in Lima.

D. H. McCreight, of Dayton, was in the city today.

Mr. Frank Bell and wife left this morning for Put-in-Bay.

George Wood and A. E. Clutter returned from Columbus last night.

Mrs. Elizabeth Marks has gone to visit friends and relatives in Hocking county.

Mrs. P. Hirsch, of Allegheny, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. L. Loewenstein, of this city.

Miss Minerva Musselman spent Sunday and yesterday with relatives at Crestline.

Miss Dildine, of Toledo, who has been visiting her brother Gibson, left for home this noon.

Sol Frankel, of Danville, Ky., is visiting his brothers, Alex and Abe Frankel, of this city.

Mrs. Ed. Smith, of Leipsic, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Jacob Wolf, of Bellefontaine avenue.

George E. Spears, champion fancy shot pool and billiard player of America, is in the city for a few days.

Dr. D. H. Richardson, of Celina, was here yesterday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bree, returning home this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cox and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cox, of Columbus Grove, returned home after a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Bouzer.

Mr. Charles Fleischmann and daughter, Miss Nora, return this evening to their home in Cincinnati, after a few days' visit with their daughter and sister, Mrs. H. F. Vortkamp, of north Main street.

Miss Alice Caffrey and Messrs. Geo. F. Dickes and John Tompkins, of Sidney; Henry J. West, supreme president of the Knights of St. John, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Collins, of Wapakoneta, were here yesterday attending the St. Rose picnic.

CRAIG CASE AGAIN.

Will Come Up for Its Fourth Trial at Toledo To-Morrow.

Deputy United States marshal J. P. Shannon, of Toledo, was in the city today serving subpoenas upon L. J. Hites, John Connors, J. F. McLain, O. W. Bell and others, who are witnesses in the case of F. B. Craig against the L. E. & W. Railroad Company. The case will come up for its fourth trial in United States court at Toledo to-morrow.

Don't Fail to See

The Frog man at Hover Park—the best of the kind on earth.

Ward, the Dazzler, as a comedian, will entertain you and tell you some new things each night.

The songs by the Cosmopolitan Trio will vary each night.

Fine orchestra. Come out and enjoy a cool ride, laugh in Auditorium and save paying out doctor bills.

MOVE SLOWLY

In the West Market Street Paving Project.

A FIRM, SOLID FOUNDATION.

Which Will Not Settle, Should be Provided Before Asphalt is Applied—A Season's Settling is Needed to Insure a Perfect Street.

To-morrow bids will be received for the paving of west Market street, from the public square to Cole street; Main street, from the public square to the main track of the Pennsylvania railway, and Harrison avenue, from Bellefontaine avenue to near Linden street. The material to be used in this improvement is: Brick for Main street; brick for Harrison avenue, brick for Market street from the square to Elizabeth street, and asphalt from that point to Cole street.

The property owners on Harrison avenue have, in the majority of cases, put in their sewer connections, and the curb connections have been put in by the water works and gas people, and on Main street a number of connections have been made. But on Market street there is only a very small percentage of the sewer, water or gas connections made.

One of the advantages claimed for brick as a paving material is that it can be taken up and relaid in the event of its settling in spots from any cause. It is therefore not so great an objection on the streets which the council contemplates paving with brick that the water, gas and sewer connections be made only a month or two preceding the laying of the brick. If the theory of the advocates of brick paving be good it will be an easy matter to restore the even surface of the streets after the dirt in newly made trenches settles and causes depressions in the streets. But with asphalt it becomes altogether a different matter. It is put down in a more permanent manner, and if the substructure gives away and a depression ensues it is expensive to repair, and the street always remains a patched job. The settling of dirt in trenches not properly tamped—and very few of them are—will progress slowly after the concrete and asphaltum are put upon the surface, and the five years' guarantee, during which period the asphalt people agree to keep the street in repair, may have passed before the slow percolation of the water will have caused the loose dirt in the bottom of deep sewer trenches to settle and let the surface of the street paving go down. If asphalt is laid upon Market street this season, with hundreds of trenches yet to be dug, the city may have an expensive job of repairing to do when the earth in them eventually settles, as it is sure to do and the builders of the pavement have been relieved from their guarantee.

The sewer on Market street from Metcalf to Barker must be taken up and relaid. No man ever knew the dirt in a public sewer in Lima to be entirely replaced and tamped into its trench from which it was taken and unless that is done there will be a depression measured by the amount of earth left out of the trench. There are hundreds of connections yet to be made to a sewer from ten to twelve feet deep. Unless the dirt is tamped in from the bottom up and all the earth taken out is replaced there will be a settling which will work to the detriment of the street.

The city council would be acting wisely and well and would be consulting the interest and welfare of the city if they would build the sewer on Market street and compel all sewer, water and gas connections to be made at once and let them settle until next season instead of covering up these loose trenches with an expensive paving only to work expense and trouble in a few years. Do the preliminary work now and defer the paving until one winter has passed with abundant rainfall to thoroughly settle the earth into the various trenches. A large amount of money is involved in this contemplated improvement and there should be no undue haste allowed which would work to the detriment of the street and add to the tax burden of the people for repairs, for that is an expense item for which there is no adequate equivalent.

Water Works Notice.

If you pay your bill for last half of the year before July 15th you will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent.; if paid between the 15th and 20th of July, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed. Thereafter no discount will be allowed, and if the bill is not paid by August 15th the water will be turned off.

By order of the water works trustees. H. E. HACKBORN, Sec'y.

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FOR TWELVE YEARS

"Squire" Hawk Is Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

HE APPEARED UNAFFECTED

While Judge Richie Spoke of His Awful Crime—Defense of Insanity Prevents a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

Clinton Hawk, who murdered his father, and who was indicted on the charge of murder in the first degree and found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to serve twelve years in the Ohio penitentiary, no time of which, however, shall be solitary confinement.

At half-past 9 this morning the judge ordered the prisoner to be brought into the court room to receive sentence. It was not very generally known that sentence would be imposed this morning, and consequently there were not many people in the court room when deputy sheriff Doit Fisher brought the young man before the court. The report became circulated that Hawk was being sentenced, and before the judge had completed his remarks the crowd had considerably increased.

The prisoner, as he was brought into the court room, appeared the same as he did during the course of the trial. He seemed unconcerned, and during the time the judge spoke kept his eye focused on a single spot on the floor. Not once did his expression change, and when the sentence was pronounced not a muscle moved. His face bore a natural color, and neither flushed nor paled during the anxious moments that the judge occupied in commenting on the awful crime which had been committed. The judge informed him that he may retain his seat during the sentence and he sat beside his attorneys, Messrs. Leland and Roby. He was neatly dressed in a dark coat and vest and brown trousers. He was cleanly shaven and did not have the appearance of a criminal. When Judge Richie asked if the prisoner had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, Mr. Leland answered: "Your honor we have not." The attorneys made no motion for a new trial no doubt believing that the prisoner had been treated as leniently with the jury that had tried him as he could be with any other that could be found. Judge Richie then pronounced the sentence. His remarks were well chosen, and his opinion of such crimes was such as should be held by all who believe in the sanctity of law, the preservation of peace and the betterment of society.

He spoke as follows: "The crime of which you are charged was the crime of murder in the first degree. The case was tried to a jury upon the facts as introduced by the state and upon the plea of insanity as interposed on your behalf by your counsel. The jury after a deliberation of forty-eight hours returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. I am informed by members of the jury that it was the defense of insanity which prevented the jury from returning a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. It was fortunate for you that the defense was made on the line it was and that it was made in the manner in which it was. The facts surrounding the killing as given by the testimony are practically indisputable. If the jury had found a verdict of killing in the first degree the court could not have conscientiously disturbed that verdict. When the court has a charge under duty it must be governed by the law. As the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, the court feels inclined to accept that verdict. According to the information received from the jurors, the verdict was a compromise. Some of the jurymen believed in the truth of the plea of insanity. In some respects that was true. One physician's testimony was to the effect that when murder was committed it was done under a state of temporary insanity. The defense came short of making an insane plea.

The preparations of the defendant to kill his father were absolutely consistent with the deliberations following the crime. His going to the place where the father was and his inquiries about the character of the house. The expressions on the defendant's face that evening were consistent with his deliberation to kill his father. Your statement to the effect that you were not after him, the coolness of making your way to the police station and the facts and circumstances surrounding the killing indicate conclusively that there was a great deal of deliberation. One fact suggests this and is supported by the testimony of one witness who testified that you once said you thought you were going crazy. Probably the thought of the murdering of your father and the contemplated plea of insanity caused you to make such a statement.

Acting upon my own judgment I feel like imposing the maximum sentence provided by the law. The case was tried by twelve men and by their verdict the judgment of the court will be made.

The law allows a range of from one to twenty years. There is a strong feeling of sympathy in the community because your father went to a house of ill fame, and for doing this you had an excuse to kill him.

EARL BRESSLER

Won Two Thirds at the State Meet Yesterday.

TIME EXCEEDINGLY FAST.

Hausenstein and Edsell Won the First at the Fair Grounds Yesterday—L. C. C. Prize Races To-morrow Evening.

Earl Bressler showed his ability at the State L. A. W. bicycle race meet in Columbus yesterday by winning third place in the half mile amateur state championship and third place in the one mile open, amateur 2:40 class. He rode in exceedingly fast company, the championship race being run in 1:05 4-5 and the mile being ridden in 2:15 1-5. Wood and Clutter were also entered, but failed to win anything. Clutter and Bressler entered for the races again to-day, and some more prizes may be brought to Lima. Following is a summary of yesterday's events, in which most of the winners are known to local wheelmen:

One Mile—Novice; final heat: B. E. Lovell, first; C. F. Spicer, second. Time, 2:43 4-5.

One Mile—Open; amateur; final heat: C. J. Wagner, Dayton, first; H. H. McCreary, Mt. Vernon, second; W. C. Cummings, Springfield, third; M. M. Peters, Groveport, fourth. Time, 2:15 3-5.

One Fourth Mile—Professional: C. B. Haskins, Cleveland, first; Barney Oldfield, Toledo, second; Percy Patterson, Bay City, Mich., third. Time, 0:36 4-5.

One Half Mile—State championship; final heat: Stanley A. Keplar, Dayton, first; J. P. Steele, Lisbon, second; Earl Bressler, Lima, third. Time, 1:05 4-5.

One and One Eighth Miles—Handicap; final heat: H. H. McCreary, Mt. Vernon (100 yards), first; W. C. Kunckel, St. Clairsville (75 yards), second; F. A. Robishaw, Cleveland (50 yards), third; C. F. Spicer, Columbus (95 yards), fourth. Time, 2:31 3-5.

One Mile—2:40 class; amateur; final heat: W. C. Kunckel, St. Clairsville, first; Ed Dohse, Dayton, second; E. Bressler, Lima, third; C. E. Beatty, fourth. Time, 2:15 4-5.

One Half Mile—Open; professional: C. B. Haskins, Cleveland, first; Barney Oldfield, Toledo, second; Conn Baker, Columbus, third. Time, 1:12 2-5.

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

During the celebration held by St. Rose's congregation at the fair grounds yesterday afternoon two bicycle races were run. The first was a one mile, open, paced by a rider from Findlay. The race was fast from the start, and the finish was a close one between Henry Hausenstein, Ralph White and Billy Edsell. The wind was blowing a gale up the stretch, and the riders worked like beavers on the sprint. Hausenstein won first by inches, White captured second, and Edsell finished third. Time, 2:33.

The other event was a two-mile handicap, with Edsell and Hausenstein on the scratch, Simmons, of Allentown, and Frank Whisler were at the 200-yard mark and Folk and White at 50 yards. Hausenstein and Edsell made a terrible ride from scratch in the first half and caught the limit men at the lower turn. The first mile was ridden in 2:13. On the second lap, as they swung into the home stretch, White "buckled" Edsell's wheel and fell. He got up and started again, but his saddle was turned half way around and he quit at the grand stand. The last mile was a slow one until the finish. Folk made a phenomenal jump at the lower turn and held a good lead until he was within a few feet of the tape, when Edsell jumped and passed him. Hausenstein also crowded up and won second, Folk dropping back to third place. Time, 4:40.

ROBERT OWENS' FUNERAL.

Remains of the Unfortunate Stone Mason Interred To-day.

The telegrams sent to Pittsburgh to notify the relatives of Robert Owens of his death Sunday evening, were not delivered because the persons to whom they were addressed could not be found, and the remains were interred in the old cemetery this morning.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Miller. Only one mourner was present.

OIL AND GAS.

THE MARKET.

North Lima..... 45 1/2
South Lima..... 45 1/2
Indiana..... 44 1/2
Pennsylvania..... 40

The total runs and shipments of the Buckeye Pipe Line for July 2d were as follows: Runs, 61,462.13; shipments, 74,800.13.

Excursion to Lakeside, Ohio.

under auspices of Epworth church, Friday, July 23rd, Fare—\$1.50; children, 75c. All who desire may remain over Sunday, and no extra charge. Everybody who loves a good time is invited to join this merry company. For particulars see bills.

INTO PITTSBURG

The Lake Erie System Will Soon Extend.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

In the Railroad World Senator Brice's System Promises to Become—A Reorganization of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw.

With reference to ex-Senator Brice's latest railroad scheme, in which he is credited with projecting plans to gain an entrance to Pittsburgh, the Toledo Bee says:

"Ex Senator C. S. Brice appears to have another hen on, and the scheme that it is claimed is being hatched is one of considerable importance. It is none other than that Mr. Brice has been, or is, negotiating for the purchase of the Pittsburgh & Western road. It is further alleged that if he fails to get control of that road he is prepared to extend the Northern Ohio, formerly the Pittsburgh, Akron & Western, to Pittsburgh at once."

There is a new Brice rumor about once every six weeks, hence most people have become a little skeptical when a new Brice railroad deal is dished up, and in this case a Pittsburgh paper says it is practically absurd to proclaim the linking of the Pittsburgh & Western and Brice lines, as the former is in the hands of a receiver, and it could not be sold without ample notice and a public sale to the highest bidder.

The rumor in question seems to emanate from Akron, O., and its author says that Senator Brice has long desired an eastern outlet for the Lake Erie & Western, Cleveland, Akron & Columbus and the Northern Ohio.

It is claimed further that the friends of Brice have been looking around for several years for a good entrance into Pittsburgh, and that about one year ago the Pittsburgh & Northwest railroad scheme was taken up by Senator Wm. F. Flinn and J. Dawson Gallery at his instance to form a connection. Negotiations were carried on for some time, and were only stopped because of the utter elation of all lines of business. Intimations have recently been made that this deal would be reopened for Brice's Ohio system.

In the meantime it appears to be a fact that the company recently chartered in Michigan is practically a reorganization of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, and that the Ohio division will be reorganized under another name. It is rumored that the Michigan division will be purchased by the Detroit & Lima Northern and that the name will be Toledo & Milwaukee. As has been previously stated in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, the officers are: C. S. Brice, president; Gen. Samuel Thomas, vice president; C. R. Leland, treasurer, who, with Frank M. Drake, of Toledo; Geo. M. Sheldon, Walter B. Richie, of Lima, and Henry C. Smith, of Adrian, Mich., are directors.

NOTES.

The Detroit & Lima Northern carried 900 people to Detroit last Sunday.

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The songs by the Cosmopolitan Trio will vary each night.

Fine orchestra. Come out, enjoy a cool ride, laugh in Auditorium and save paying out doctor bills.

For a Good Bath

In nice water go to McBeth's Lake. Suits to rent—men, 15c; boys, 10c.

THE SUMMER GIRL OF '97

APPRECIATES A BARGAIN.

HERE THEY ARE:

Belts, sterling, \$5.00 now \$2.75
" silver, 2.50 now 1.60
A beauty, worth 1.50 now .90
All our Shirt Waist Sets, running from \$1.00 to \$2.50, now at 60c.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

Jeweled Girdles; Hat Pins, Clips

Come early for choice of these as this is a clearance.

MACDONALD & CO.,

OLD POSTOFFICE.



The Reliable

Steel Plate Furnace!

The Modern House Warmer.

Write for catalogue and estimate on complete job to the manufacturer,

GEO. AUER,
DELPHOS, O.